



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

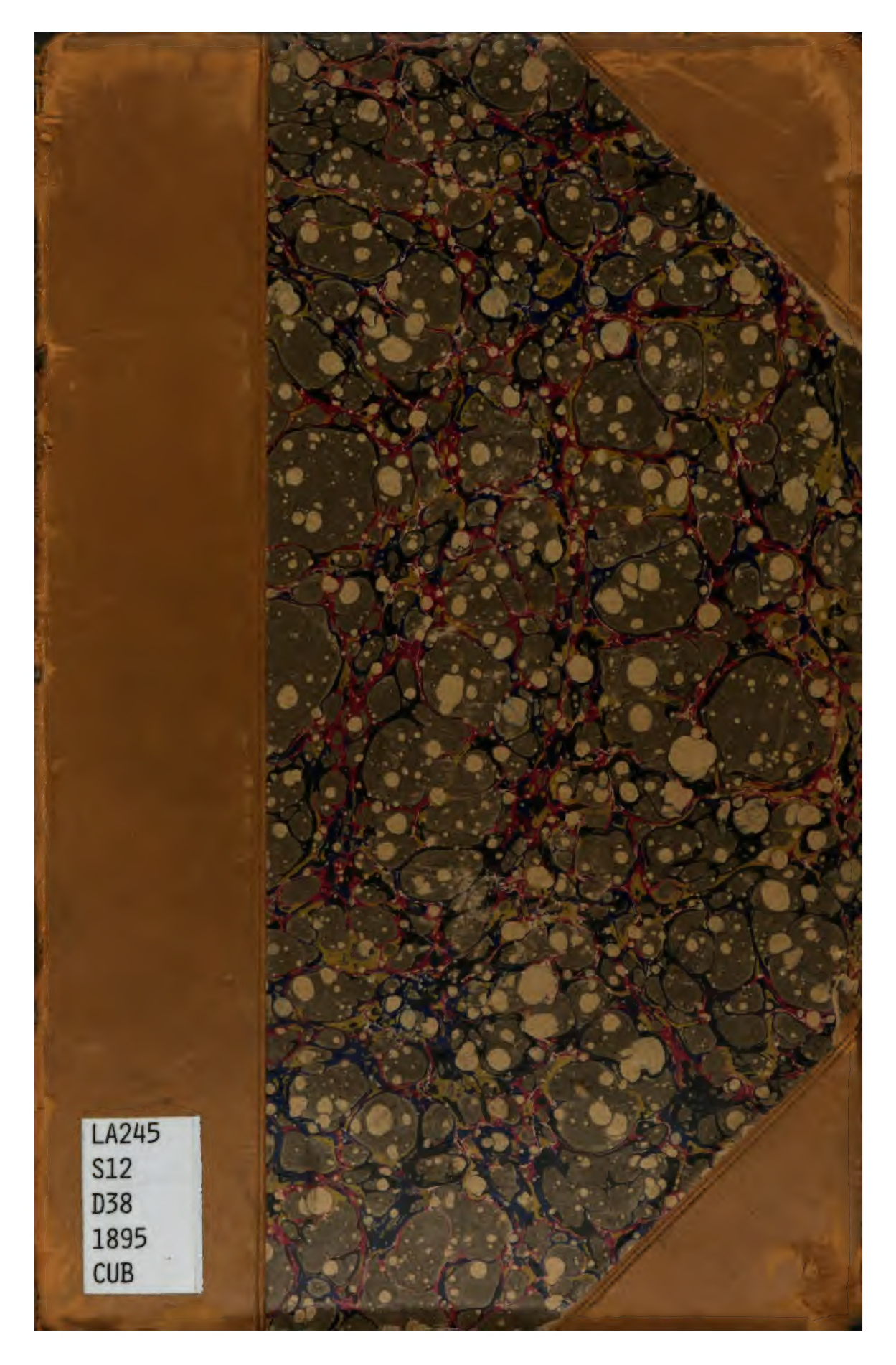
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

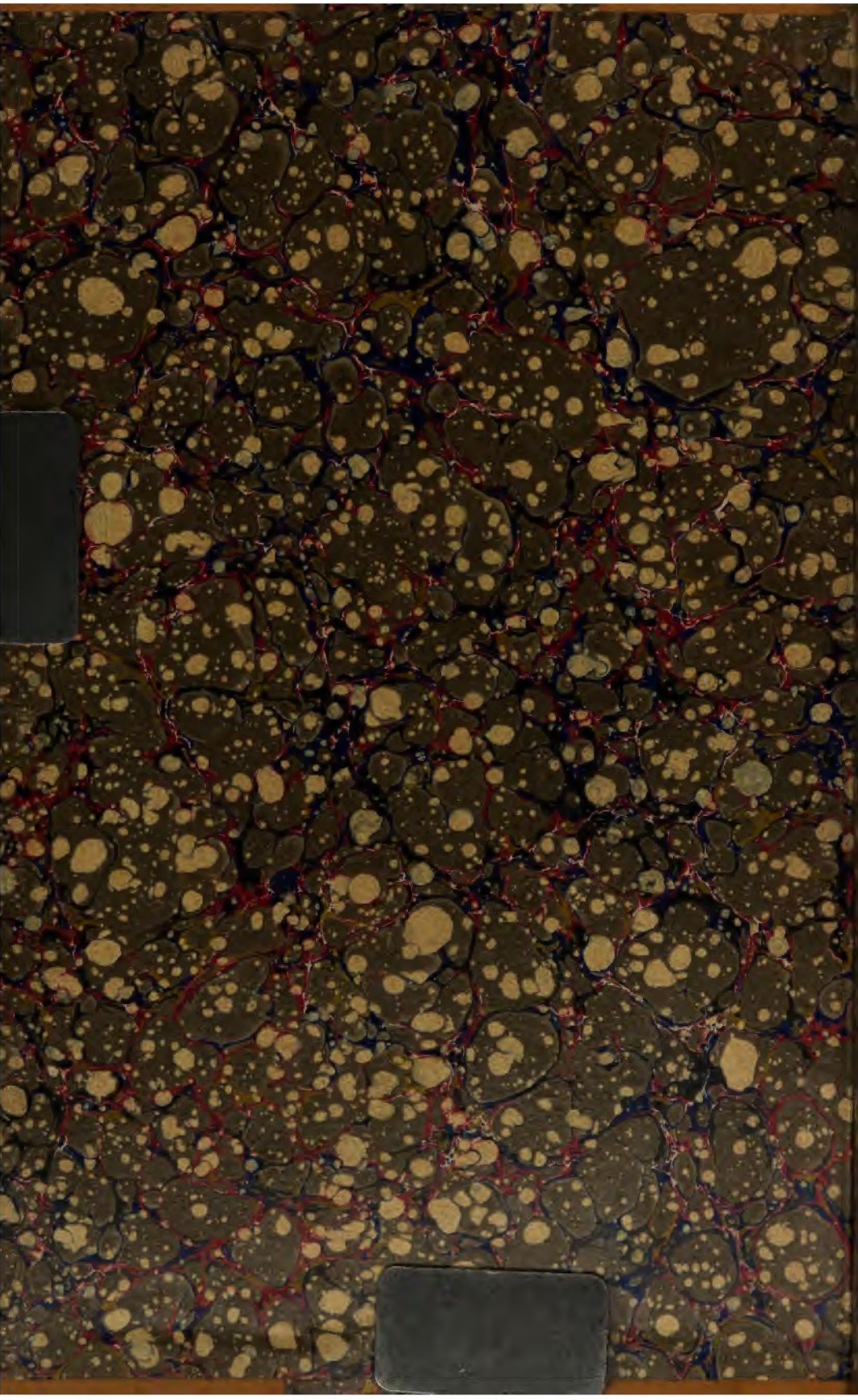
### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

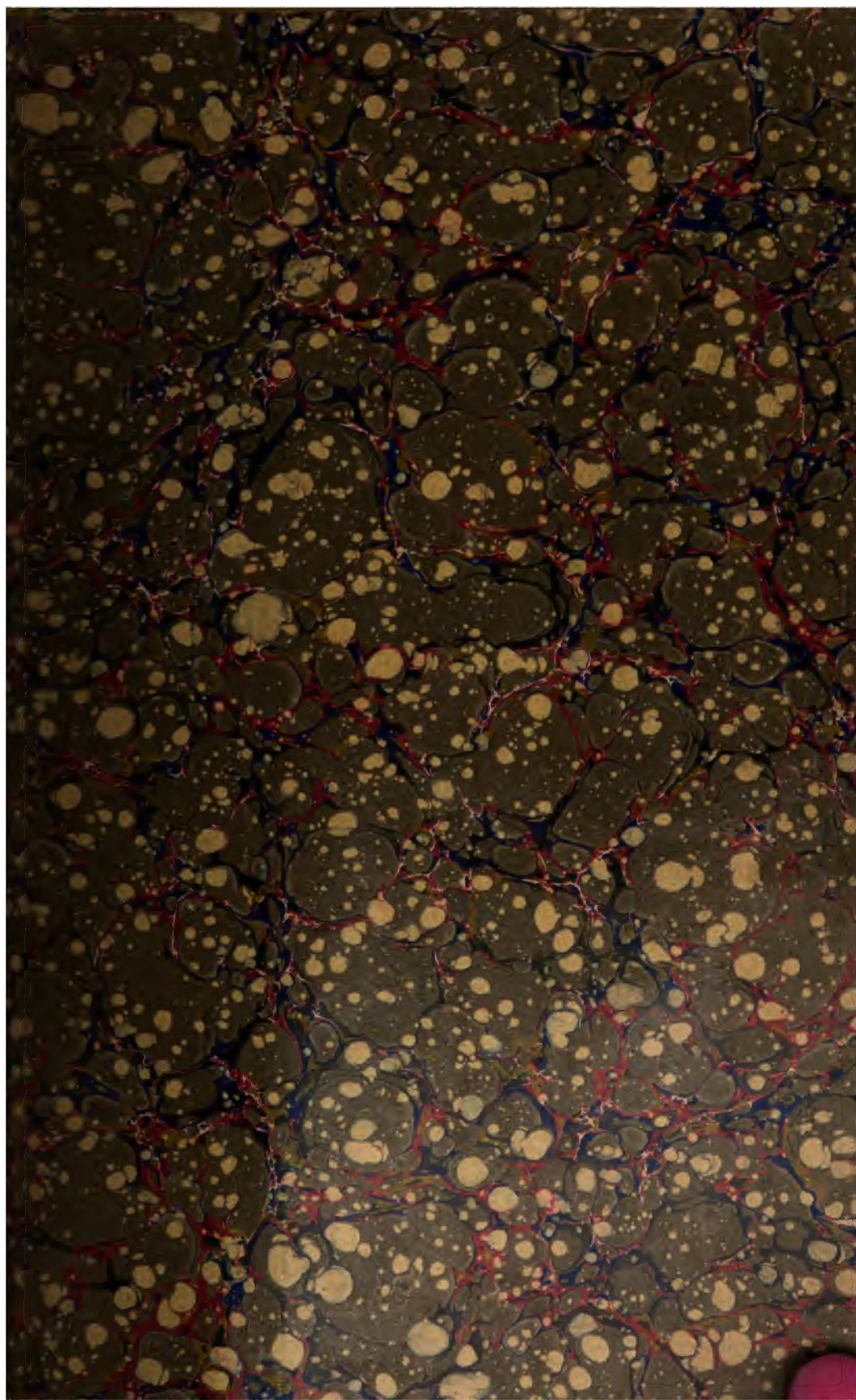
The image shows the front cover of an antique book. The spine and the four corners are reinforced with a smooth, brown leather material. The central portion of the cover is decorated with a traditional marbled paper pattern, often called a 'stone' or 'shell' pattern. This pattern consists of large, irregular, light-colored (cream or off-white) spots or 'cells' that are separated by a network of fine, branching veins in dark blue, deep red, and black. The overall effect is a complex, organic, and visually rich texture. A small, rectangular white paper label is affixed to the lower part of the leather spine.

LA245  
S12  
D38  
1895  
CUB













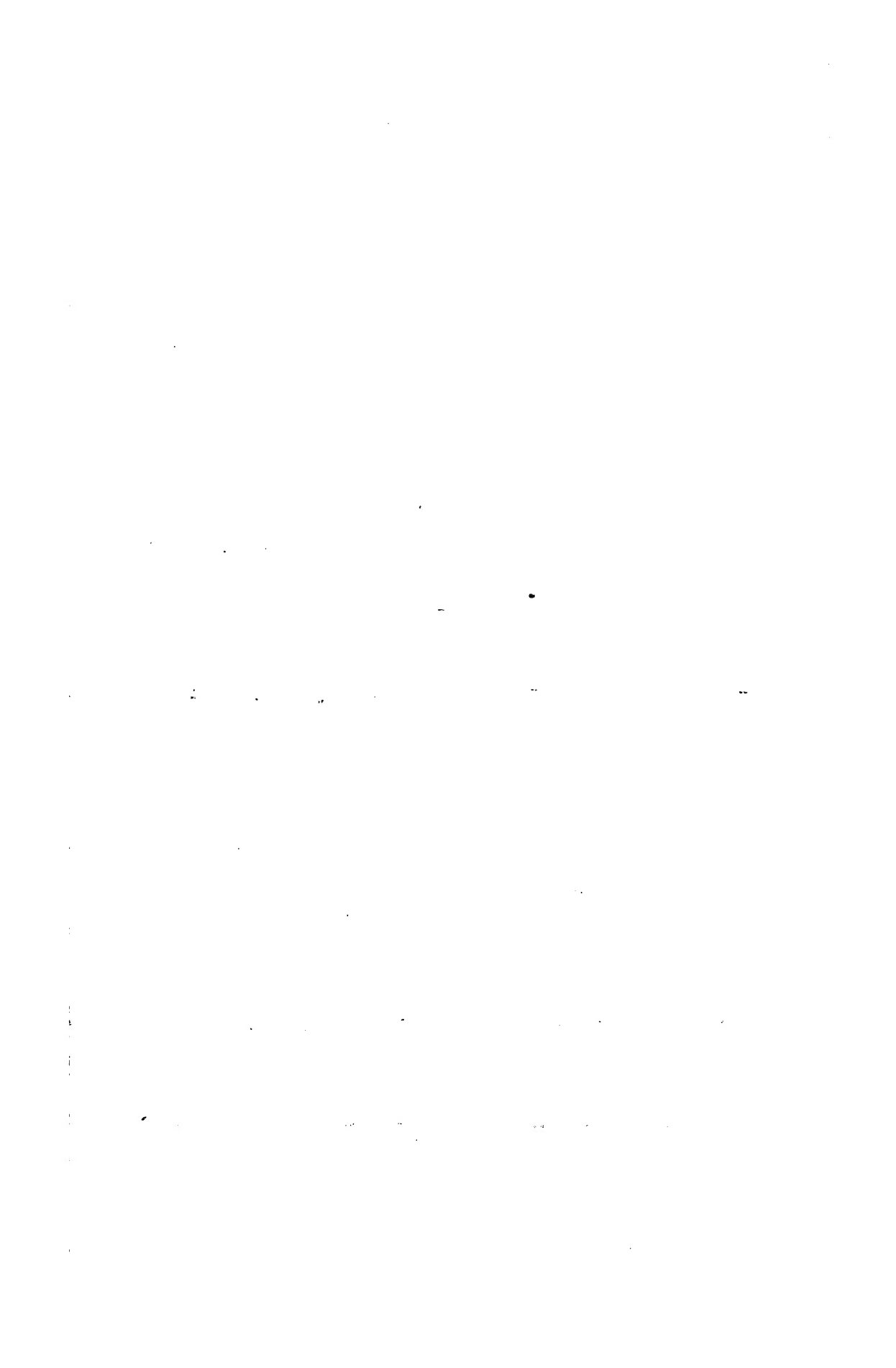


1854-1894.

To Dr. H. W. Harkness, first President &  
Superintendent, Sacramento Public School  
Department - 1854, from  
Winfield J. Davis, President Board of Edu-  
cation - 1894; &

O. W. Erlerwine Supt. City Schools  
of Sacramento 1894.



















DR. H. W. HARKNESS,  
*First City Superintendent.*

HISTORY AND PROGRESS  
OF THE  
PUBLIC SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

OF THE  
CITY OF SACRAMENTO

1849 — 1893.

BY  
WINFIELD J. DAVIS,  
President of the Board of Education.

ALSO  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

1894.

SACRAMENTO :  
D. JOHNSTON & CO., PRINTERS.  
1895.





## PRELIMINARY NOTE.

*To the Honorable Board of Education of the City of Sacramento:*

I deem it opportune at this time, when the city of Sacramento has established its government under a new charter materially different from the laws that had governed it, to present a connected history of the department of the municipal government now under the control of this board, up to and including the year 1893. Such a history is of value, not only to the members of this board, and those who will follow, but, in my judgment, to the people, as illustrative of the advancement that has been made in public education in the city.

Much embarrassment has been encountered in gathering the facts necessary for a complete and satisfactory history of the schools, because of the exasperating meagerness of many of the records, and the mislaying or destruction of much material that was of value, and which should have been preserved. It suggests that a system should be inaugurated by the board, and such old papers as exist segregated and pigeon-holed, and future papers properly placed so as to be reasonably accessible. As it is, the papers that have come down to us are in a confused mass, absolutely "without form, and void."

Heretofore the annual reports have been very general and gave but little information of the condition of the schools. I have designed this report to cover, so nearly as possible, the transactions and progress of the department down to the time the present board took office, to be followed by the current report, which will set out the events and data of 1894.

WINFIELD J. DAVIS,

President Board of Education.

Sacramento, Dec. 26, 1894.



## PART I.

### *SYNOPSIS OF THE LAWS WHICH HAVE GOVERNED THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.*

The first constitutional convention, on September 25, 1849, took up the report of the special committee on the constitution, relative to education. The committee had reported in favor of appropriating the five hundred thousand acres of land granted by Congress to new states for the purpose of internal improvements, to constitute a perpetual school fund, with a proviso that the Legislature might appropriate the revenue so derived to other purposes, if the exigencies of the State required it. An animated debate arose on the adoption of the proviso, and it was stricken out by a vote of 18 to 17. Thus was secured an inviolable fund for public school purposes. The constitution provided for the election by the people of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, to hold office for three years; directed the Legislature to encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement; provided that the proceeds of all the land granted by the United States to the State for the support of public schools, and the five hundred thousand acres granted to new states under the act of 1841, should constitute a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all the rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the Legislature might provide, should be inviolably appropriated to the support of the common schools throughout the State; directed the Legislature to provide for



a system of common schools, to be kept up at least three months every year in each district; and made provision for the support of a State University.

Near the close of the first session of the Legislature, 1849-50, the committee on education reported that the taxes were so heavy that they did not consider it advisable to report a bill to tax the people still further for the support of public schools, and a school bill, of which no record remains, was indefinitely postponed.

It may here be proper to remark, as a matter of historical interest, that San Francisco was the first place in the State to organize, independently of State law, a free public school. The ayuntamiento, or city council, adopted, on April 8, 1850, the following ordinance, drawn by Hugh C. Murray, afterward Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, and it was the first ordinance of the kind passed in California:

1. Be it ordained by the common council of San Francisco, that from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of J. C. Pelton, who has been employed by this council as a public teacher, to open a school in the Baptist chapel.
2. Said school shall be open from half past eight o'clock A. M. to twelve o'clock M., and from two o'clock P. M. until five o'clock P. M., and it shall continue open from Monday until Friday at five o'clock P. M.
3. The number of scholars shall not exceed the number of one hundred; and no scholar shall be admitted under the age of four or over the age of sixteen.
4. All persons desirous of having their children instructed in said school, shall first obtain an order from the chairman of the committee on education; and all children obtaining said order shall be instructed in said school free of charge.
5. It shall be the duty of said Pelton to report to the council on the first of each and every month the number of scholars and the progress of said school.

The school thus placed under city regulations as a free school, had been established by Pelton, in December, 1849, and opened with three scholars. The "Pacific News," of December 27, 1849, contained the following prospectus in its advertising columns:

TO THE CITIZENS OF SAN FRANCISCO:

The subscriber proposes to establish, in San Francisco, a free public school. In order that the school may be free to all who may be disposed to avail themselves of its privileges, it is proposed to admit, free of tuition, all who may apply, no other compensation being required, at present, than what the friends of the school and the public generally may be disposed to contribute. The school will commence on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

J. C. PELTON.

The Senate committee on education, early in the second session of the Legislature, reported a bill "Concerning Common Schools and Public Education," which dragged slowly along and was indefinitely postponed in the Assembly, then submitted to a committee of conference, and finally passed on the very last day of the session, May 1, 1851. The original bill was mainly drawn by George B. Tingley, assisted by John G. Marvin, the State School Superintendent, and John C. Pelton. Among its active supporters was David C. Broderick. This law provided that each city, town, or incorporated village, should have its superintending school committee, consisting of three persons, and if there should be more than one school therein, a similar committee for each additional school. The committee was to be elected annually, at the regular municipal elections. Their duty was to organize a school, if none was in operation, and to manage it. Their reports

were to be made annually to the State Superintendent.

During the third session of the Legislature, in 1852, the Senate committee on education made an able report in favor of common schools, and proposed a revised school law, much more complete than the law of 1851. The bill was framed by Paul K. Hubbs, Superintendent Marvin, Mr. Pelton and Frank Soule. A select committee of the Assembly reported strongly against many features of the bill, and said that they thought parents should take care of their own children, that the State and counties were in debt, that taxation ought not to be increased, and recommended that action on the bill be postponed one year. Yet they concluded their report by declaring themselves faithful friends of the common schools, and loyal lovers of children. Finally, a committee of conference was appointed, consisting of Senator James M. Estell, and Assemblymen Henry A. Crabbe and A. C. Peachy, who reported in favor of the bill, with slight amendments, and it was passed. This law created a State board of education, consisting of the Governor, Surveyor-General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction; made county assessors ex-officio county superintendents; provided for a board of three school commissioners in each town, city and village, to be elected for one year; made the school year to end October 31st; defined the duties of the superintendent and commissioners; authorized the common council of any incorporated city or town to raise a school tax, not exceeding three cents on the one hundred dollars, and empowered the commissioners generally to manage the schools. This act was approved May 3, 1852, but by a blunder of the enrolling clerk,



the section creating the ex-officio office of county superintendent was omitted, while the duties were specified, and, consequently, the State Board of Education were not able to apportion the school fund.

On April 26, 1853, an act was passed "to extend and to better define the powers and duties of the city council of Sacramento, and to authorize the establishment of free schools in said city." It authorized the council to levy an annual special tax of one-fourth of one per cent., for the support of free common schools within the city. The money was to be expended under the direction of a board of trustees, to consist of one member from each ward, appointed annually by the council. The trustees were to serve without compensation.

On May 18, 1853, an act was passed making the county assessor the school superintendent, and providing for the appointment by him of three school commissioners in each city or town, in case the people failed to elect them. His compensation was to be fixed by the board of supervisors.

Conformable with the act of April 26, 1853, the city council, on October 2, 1854, passed a lengthy ordinance, drawn by N. A. H. Ball, for the government of the educational department. It divided the city into three common school districts; provided that a school house should be erected, or otherwise provided for in each district; that the schools should be free to white children; that there should be a board of Education, consisting of a superintendent and three trustees (one from each ward), to be elected by the city council immediately after the passage of the ordinance; that their successors should be elected annually thereafter on the first Monday in Septem-

ber; that the superintendent should be president of the board, without the right to vote; that the board should have power, with the approval of the council, to appoint a clerk, purchase or receive as gift lots for sites of school houses, erect and repair school houses, prescribe a course of study, employ and dismiss teachers, and generally manage the schools.

On March 31, 1855, the Legislature passed a special law for the government of the schools in Sacramento city. It provided that at the same time that other city officers were elected, (the first Monday in April in each year), there should be elected a superintendent of common schools, and in each ward two common school commissioners, who, with the superintendent, should form a board of school commissioners, with power to perform all duties that might be given to school commissioners in other cities. The men chosen should serve without compensation.

On April 24, 1858, the governments of the city and county were consolidated, and in the act of consolidation it was provided that the public schools within the limits of the city, should be governed by a board of education; that at the general election in 1858, and annually thereafter, there should be elected from each ward two directors, and that the persons elected should constitute the board; that they should hold office for one year; that until the first Monday in October, 1858, P. W. S. Rayle, Davidson Murray, H. J. Bidleman, Dr. G. L. Simmons, Samuel Cross and Dr. R. A. Pearis should compose the board of education; that the new board should organize on the first Monday of the month after each election, and elect a president and secretary, the latter to receive a salary of six hundred dollars per annum, but the

other members were to serve without compensation. The law also provided that there should be elected at the general election in 1859, and every two years thereafter, a city and county superintendent of schools, who should receive a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.

On April 24, 1861, the consolidation act was amended, providing that at a special election, to be held on the first Monday of December, 1861, and annually thereafter, a school director should be elected from each supervisor district within the city, to qualify before the first Monday in January succeeding, and to hold office for two years. The present members of the board, whose term of office was, by the act, extended until the first Monday in January, 1862, should choose by lot, or otherwise, one of their members from each district to serve in the board for the year of 1862. A superintendent should be elected at the December election in 1861, and every two years thereafter, for a term to commence on the first Monday in January succeeding his election. The board should organize by electing a president; the superintendent to act as secretary ex-officio. Salary of the superintendent, \$1,200 per annum.

On April 26, 1862, a law was passed for the government of the common schools of the city. It created a board of education of two directors from each the first, second, third and fourth supervisor districts, as then defined, four of whom should be elected annually, on the first Monday in December, for a term of two years from the first Monday in January next succeeding the election. The old board members were to continue in office and be members of the new board until their successors should be

elected under the provisions of this law. On the first Monday in December, 1863, and on that day each two years thereafter, a city superintendent was to be elected, to take office on the first Monday in January succeeding. The then incumbent superintendent was to hold office during the term for which he had been elected. The salary of the superintendent was fixed at \$1,200 per annum, and he was allowed \$25 per month for office rent. The board was to meet annually, on the first Monday in January, and regularly on the last Monday in each month. At the annual meeting a president should be selected. This law, with slight amendments, continued in force until January 8, 1894, when the present charter, which had been ratified by the people at an election held May 17, 1892, and approved by the Legislature February 7, 1893, took effect. The present charter vests the government of the common schools of the city in a board of education of nine directors, one elected from each ward, for a term of four years, except that the members elected at the first election from the first, third, fifth, seventh and ninth wards shall hold office for two years; that the board shall meet on the first Monday after the first day in January succeeding the election and shall organize by electing a president; that a city superintendent shall be elected by the board, within ninety days after its organization, for a term of two years.



## PART II.

### *LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT, 1853-1894.*

#### SUPERINTENDENTS.

H. J. Bidleman (county assessor and ex-officio county superintendent). Elected September 7, 1853.

Dr. H. W. Harkness. Appointed October 9, 1854, by the city council, under ordinance of October 2, 1854; took office November 1, 1854.

Francis Tukey. Elected April 2, 1855, under Act of March 31, 1855; took office April 11, 1855; resigned February 11, 1856.

Dr. F. W. Hatch. Appointed by the common council, February 11, 1856; elected by the people April 7, 1856, and took office April 11, 1856.

Job G. Lawton, Jr. Elected April 6, 1857; took office April 11, 1857; resigned in the latter part of 1857, and his place was not filled, but Dr. G. L. Simmons, the secretary of the board, discharged the duties of the office.

Dr. F. W. Hatch (city and county superintendent). Elected September 7, 1859, under act of April 24, 1858; took office October 4, 1859.

Dr. Gustavus Taylor. Elected December 2, 1861, under act of April 24, 1861; took office January 6, 1862.

Rev. William H. Hill. Elected December 7, 1863, under act of April 26, 1862; took office January 4, 1864; re-elected December 4, 1865; took office January 6, 1866; re-elected December 2, 1867; took office

January 6, 1868; re-elected December 6, 1869; took office January 3, 1870.

Samuel C. Denson. Elected December 4, 1871; took office January 1, 1872.

A. C. Hinkson. Elected December 1, 1873; took office January 5, 1874; re-elected December 6, 1875; took office January 5, 1876; re-elected December 3, 1877; took office January 7, 1878.

F. L. Landis. Elected December 1, 1879; took office January 5, 1880.

Dr. J. R. Laine. Elected December 5, 1881; took office January 2, 1882; re-elected December 3, 1883; took office January 7, 1884.

M. R. Beard. Elected December 7, 1885; took office January 4, 1886; re-elected December 5, 1887; took office January 2, 1888.

Albert Hart. Elected December 2, 1889; took office January 6, 1890; re-elected December 7, 1891; took office January 4, 1892.

O. W. Erlewine. Elected under new charter by board of education, February 3, 1894; took office February 5, 1894.

#### MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

There is no record that I have been able to find of the transactions of the commissioners appointed by the county assessor, under the acts of May 3, 1852, and May 18, 1853.

In a report to the board of education, in October, 1859, the president, Dr. G. J. Phelan, stated:

I was appointed a school commissioner June 7, 1852, which appears to have been the first appointment made. Owing to

the want of funds, and also the destruction of the city by fire and flood, no common schools were opened in that or the following year. On January 1, 1854, Dr. H. W. Harkness, George Wiggins, and myself were appointed a board of school commissioners for the city. Mr. Bidleman was the county superintendent. We opened the first common schools.

On September 6, 1854, there was elected by the people a board of commissioners, consisting of Dr. G. J. Phelan, J. T. Hall, and Dr. Volney E. Spaulding. They resigned December 4, 1854, and gave way to the board that had been appointed under the ordinance of October 2, 1854.

Since that time the members of the board of education have been as follows:

Appointed October 9, 1854, by the city council, under ordinance of October 2, 1854; took office November 1, 1854: First ward, N. A. H. Ball; second, Dr. T. A. Thomas; third, George Wiggins.

*Elected under Act of March 31, 1855.*

April 2, 1855, took office April 11, 1855: First ward, Dr. John F. Morse, R. P. Johnson; second, Dr. H. Houghton, Dr. F. W. Hatch (resigned February 11, 1856, and the city council, on the same day, elected William E. Chamberlain); third, George W. Wooley (resigned November 5, 1855, and succeeded by William H. Watson), George Wiggins.

April 7, 1856, took office April 11, 1856: First ward, David Maddux, Dr. Charles H. Bradford; second, John F. Dreman, Alexander Montgomery; third, J. P. Thompson, Dr. C. C. Burrell (left the State, and the city council elected John B. Harmon, and he took office November 1, 1856).

April 6, 1857, took office April 11, 1857: First

ward, H. J. Bidleman, P. W. S. Rayle; second, David Murray (resigned in September, 1858, and place not filled), Dr. G. L. Simmons; third, Samuel Cross, Dr. R. A. Pearis. Under the act of April 24, 1858, the members of this board were appointed to hold over until October 4, 1858. Pearis resigned and the board of supervisors appointed Daniel J. Thomas, but the board of education held the appointment to be illegal, and he was not admitted to a seat.

*Elected under Act of April 24, 1858.*

September 1, 1858, took office October 4, 1858: First ward, Dr. G. J. Phelan, A. G. Richardson; second ward, H. J. Bidleman, John Hatch (failed to qualify and the board of supervisors elected David Meeker, who qualified October 30, 1858); third, Dr. T. M. Morton, H. P. Osborn; fourth, George I. N. Monell, Dr. G. L. Simmons (resigned and board of supervisors elected C. A. Hill, who qualified January 3, 1859).

September 7, 1859, took office October 3, 1859: First ward, Cyril Hawkins, Daniel J. Thomas; second, H. J. Bidleman, Dr. Joseph M. Frey; third, Henry C. McCreary (failed to qualify and board of supervisors, on October 12, 1859, elected S. D. Smith, who qualified on the 13th), Dr. G. L. Simmons; fourth, George I. N. Monell, J. J. Murphy.

November 6, 1860, took office December 3, 1860: First ward, Dr. G. Taylor (resigned January 1, 1862, and Daniel J. Thomas appointed by board of supervisors), John F. Crawford; second, Dr. Joseph M. Frey, Henry Miller; third, John M. Milliken, A. C. Sweetser; fourth, James Bithell, Dr. S. M. Mouser



SACRAMENTO HIGH SCHOOL.



(resigned July 28, 1862, and board of supervisors elected Rev. J. T. Peck, who qualified August 25, 1862). Miller, Milliken and Mouser held over and were members of the Board of 1862.

*Elected under Acts of April 24, 1861, and April 26, 1862.*

December 2, 1861. (Term 1862-1863.) First ward, John F. Dreman, Daniel J. Thomas (short term by virtue of appointment by board of supervisors, vice Taylor); second, W. Bidwell; third, Rev. William H. Hill; fourth, Edward Collins. Mouser resigned July 28, 1862, as before stated.

December 1, 1862. (Term 1863-64.) First ward, Daniel J. Thomas (resigned October 26, 1863); second, Paul Morrill; third, Henry Hare Hartley; fourth, H. J. Bidleman (seat declared vacant by the board of education, by reason of continued absence from meetings, February 15, 1864, and William E. Chamberlain elected).

December 7, 1863. (Term 1864-5.) First ward, John F. Crawford; O. D. Lambard (unexpired term, vice Thomas); second, W. Bidwell (resigned July 8, 1864, and R. T. Brown elected by the board of education, and qualified August 29, 1864); third, John H. Carroll; fourth, Rev. M. C. Briggs.

December 5, 1864. (Term 1865-7.) First ward, O. D. Lambard (resigned December 31, 1866, and John F. Crawford elected by the board January 7, 1867); second, Paul Morrill, John W. Avery (vice Brown); third, Eugene Soule (resigned March 25, 1867, and David S. Ross elected by the board); fourth, William E. Chamberlain.

December 4, 1865. (Term 1866-7.) First ward,



John F. Dreman; second, John W. Avery; third, George R. Moore; fourth, Paschal Coggins.

In 1866 the board of trustees failed to call an election, because the board of supervisors had not appointed a board of registration under the registry law, and hence a legal election could not be held. The old members therefore held over.

December 2, 1867. (Term 1868.) First ward, Horace Adams; second, Joseph Davis; third, Henry Miller; fourth, F. A. Gibbs. (Term 1868-9.) First ward, John F. Crawford; second, John W. Avery; third, David S. Ross; fourth, Paschal Coggins (resigned October 26, 1868, and G. C. Hall elected by the board and took office November 30, 1868).

December 7, 1868. (Term 1869-70.) First ward, Henry C. McCreary (died November 10, 1869); second, B. B. Redding; third, Henry Miller; fourth, F. A. Gibbs, W. L. Campbell (vice Hall).

December 6, 1869. (Term 1870-1.) First ward, Dr. Joseph F. Montgomery, John F. Dreman (vice McCreary); second, John W. Avery; third, David S. Ross; fourth, Daniel Brown.

December 5, 1870. (Term 1871-2.) First ward, W. C. Stratton (resigned July 29, 1872, and George Rowland elected by the board); second, E. T. Taylor; third, Henry Miller; fourth, Henry C. Kirk.

December 4, 1871. (Term 1872-3.) First ward, John F. Dreman; second, Edward I. Robinson; third, H. K. Snow; fourth, Charles H. Cummings.

December 2, 1872. (Term 1873-4.) First ward, George Rowland; second, B. B. Redding (resigned December 8, 1873, and D. W. Welty elected by the board); third, James I. Felter; fourth, Felix Tracy.

December 1, 1873. (Term 1874-5.) First ward,

John F. Dreman; second, George S. Wait; third, William F. Knox; fourth, Charles H. Cummings.

December 7, 1874. (Term 1875-6.) First ward, Dr. Joseph F. Montgomery; second, Albert Hart (resigned July 21, 1876, and A. A. Redington elected by the board on the 29th); third, T. M. Lindley (resigned June 2, 1876, and James I. Felter elected by the Board); fourth, Felix Tracy.

December 6, 1875. (Term 1876-7.) First ward, John F. Dreman; second, A. T. Nelson (died December 23, 1876, and Matthew Cooke elected by the board January 2, 1877); third, Thomas B. McFarland; fourth, J. F. Richardson.

December 4, 1876. (Term 1877-8.) First ward, H. H. Linnell; second, John Stevens; third, James I. Felter; fourth, John N. Young.

December 3, 1877. (Term 1878-9.) First ward, John F. Dreman; second, Matt. F. Johnson; third, Thomas B. McFarland; fourth, Erskine Greer.

December 2, 1878. (Term 1879-80.) First ward, F. A. Hornblower; second, James McClatchy; third, John T. Griffiths; fourth, S. W. Butler.

December 1, 1879. (Term 1880-1.) First ward, K. F. Wiemeyer; second, W. D. Stalker; third, Joseph D. Lord; fourth, W. R. Knights (resigned May 8, 1880, and Felix Tracy elected by the board).

December 6, 1880. (Term 1881-2.) First ward, W. S. Mesick (resigned May 30, 1881, and C. H. Stevens elected on June 20th by the board); Second, Philip Herzog; third, L. K. Hammer; fourth, S. W. Butler, Felix Tracy (vice self).

December 5, 1881. (Term 1882-3.) First ward, William M. Petrie (vice Stevens), John F. Slater;

second, W. D. Stalker; third, George W. Hancock; Fourth, Felix Tracy.

December 4, 1882. (Term 1883-4.) First ward, Charles H. Stevens; second, Matthew Cooke; third, L. K. Hammer (resigned November 17, 1883); fourth, O. P. Goodhue (resigned December 13, 1883, and Elwood Bruner elected on the 14th by the board).

December 3, 1883. (Term 1884-5.) First ward, John F. Slater; second, J. L. Chadderdon; third, Richmond Davis, David Johnston (vice Hammer); fourth, Frank Avery.

December 1, 1884. (Term 1885-6.) First ward, William M. Petrie; second, Alonzo Conklin; third, Charles H. Stevens (resigned January 12, 1886, and B. F. Howard elected by the board); fourth, Edwin K. Alsip.

December 7, 1885. (Term 1886-7.) First ward, John F. Slater; second, J. W. Todd; third, Richmond Davis; fourth, O. W. Erlewine.

December 6, 1886. (Term 1887-8.) First ward, William M. Petrie; second, Alonzo Conklin; third, A. S. Hopkins; fourth, H. C. Chipman.

December 5, 1887. (Term 1888-9.) First ward, Ed. M. Martin; second, J. W. Todd; third, Richmond Davis; fourth, John Skelton.

December 3, 1888. (Term 1889-90.) First ward, A. J. Senatz; second, Joseph Hopley; third, A. C. Tufts; Fourth, H. C. Chipman.

December 2, 1889. (Term 1890-1.) First ward, William H. Sherburn; second, J. N. Payne; third, Richmond Davis; fourth, O. W. Erlewine.

December 1, 1890. (Term 1891-3.) First ward, Dr. Matthew Gardner; second, C. M. Harrison; third, A. C. Tufts; fourth, H. C. Chipman.

December 7, 1891. (Term 1892-3.) First ward, William H. Sherburn; second, E. A. Crouch; third, Winfield J. Davis; fourth, O. W. Erlewine.

In 1892 no election was held, and the old members held office until the new charter took effect, January 8, 1894.

*Elected under the New Charter.*

November 7, 1893, took office January 8, 1894: First ward, William H. Sherburn; second, E. A. Crouch; third, J. H. Dolan; fourth, A. N. Buchanan; fifth, Dr. T. W. Huntington; sixth, D. D. Whitbeck; seventh, M. J. Dillman; eighth, Winfield J. Davis; ninth, Philip S. Driver.

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD.

The following were elected President on the dates given:

Dr. H. W. Harkness, November 1, 1854. In 1855 there was no regular president. Dr. F. W. Hatch, April 11, 1856. Job G. Lawton, Jr., April 11, 1857. There was no regular president after his resignation as superintendent. Samuel Cross, May 4, 1858. Dr. G. J. Phelan, October 4, 1858. Dr. Joseph M. Frey, October 3, 1859. Henry Miller, December 3, 1860. Rev. William H. Hill, January 6, 1862; January 5, 1863. Rev. M. C. Briggs, January 4, 1864; January 3, 1865. William E. Chamberlain, January 1, 1866. Paul Morrill, January 7, 1867. Henry Miller, January 6, 1868; January 11, 1869; January 3, 1870. Dr. Joseph F. Montgomery, January 2, 1871. Henry Miller, January 1, 1872. Charles H. Cum-

mings, January 6, 1873. Felix Tracy, January 5, 1874; January 4, 1875; January 5, 1876. James I. Felter, January 2, 1877; January 7, 1878. Thomas B. McFarland, January 6, 1879. John T. Griffitts, January 5, 1880; Felix Tracy, January 3, 1881; January 2, 1882; January 1, 1883. John F. Slater, January 7, 1884. Richmond Davis, January 5, 1885. William M. Petrie, January 4, 1886. A. Conklin, January 3, 1887; January 2, 1888. J. W. Todd, January 7, 1889. H. C. Chipman, January 6, 1890. O. W. Erlewine, January 5, 1891. A. C. Tufts, January 4, 1892. William H. Sherburn, January 2, 1893. Winfield J. Davis, January 8, 1894.

## PART III.

### *HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF THE SACRAMENTO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.*

As remarked in the preliminary note, much embarrassment is encountered in gathering the facts necessary for a satisfactory and complete history of the early private and public schools of Sacramento city, because of the meagerness of the official records that exist, and the obscurity of the newspaper reports, but I believe the following to be as accurate as can be obtained from available sources:

#### SACRAMENTO'S PIONEER SCHOOL—1849.

The first school was established in Sacramento city by C. T. H. Palmer, early in August, 1849. Concerning this school, Rev. J. A. Benton wrote:

Mr. C. T. H. Palmer taught the first school, so far as I know, ever taught in Sacramento. He taught during the month of August, 1849, and then abandoned the business. I do not know how many pupils he had, but the number could not have exceeded ten.

I purchased from him, in September, the benches and furniture he had used, and opened the school again October 15, 1849, at the same place in which he had kept it.

The place was on I street, in a building owned by Professor F. Shepherd. The structure was a one-story house, about 14 by 28 feet, covered at the ends with rough clapboards, and on roof and sides with old sails from some craft tied up by the bank of the river. Some "shakes" and "pickets" were nailed over the places not covered by the sails, near the ground. The doorway was covered by a piece of canvas, fastened at the top, and dropping before the opening. There was no floor but the ground, and that was by no means level.

The school house stood on the brink of the slough, or Lake Sutter, near the northeast corner of I and Third streets. It was about sixty feet east of the easterly side of Third street, and the southern side of it encroached a few feet upon I street. I street was not then passable for wagons. The remains of a coal-pit were in the middle of I street, a few yards eastward from the building. A small and crooked oak tree stood at the eastern end of the "school house," close to it, and near the doorway. A sycamore tree and some scrubs of ash and alder grew out of the bank on the northern side and close to the building. The filling up of I street and the advent of the Chinese obliterates every trace of the building and the exact site of it.

My school opened with four pupils, and increased soon to six, then to eight or nine. I do not think it ever exceeded twelve. At this time I recollect only the names of the two daughters of James Woodland and three or four of the children of Barton Lee, one of whom, at least, was a daughter, and two, certainly, sons. By stress of weather and other circumstances I was compelled to close the school about the first of December, 1849. That was the end of my endeavors in the way of school teaching. In March of 1850 I resumed preaching, but made no attempt to teach. It is my impression that Edward Crowell opened a school in the spring of '50, but it may have been autumn ere he did so. There were families enough in the city, in the spring of 1850, to make school keeping desirable, and the weather and other circumstances were such as to render it practicable. I knew of no *other* schools in '49 than Mr. Palmer's and mine.

Rev. Benton's school was announced in the following advertisement in the "Placer Times," the first newspaper published in Sacramento:

REV. J. A. BENTON

Will open his day school at the school house on I street next Monday. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.  
Sacramento, October 13, 1849.



## EARLY PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

In the spring of 1850, Mr. Ferguson opened a school in the Methodist church, at Seventh and L streets, but lack of encouragement soon caused him to abandon it. Not long afterward Rev. James Rogers, of the M. E. Church North, opened a boarding and day school in the same place, and succeeded, after great difficulty and discouragement, in gathering about him quite a number of pupils. For two years, under his instruction, this school continued to prosper. Miss Hart taught a school from August to November, 1850, and Mrs. Spear kept a school for girls from April to August, 1851. In June, 1852, there were no less than nine schools in operation, engaging thirteen teachers. In April, 1853, James Stratton erected a well arranged and commodious building, known as the "Sacramento Academy," on the east side of Seventh, between L and M, adjoining the Methodist church. His average attendance was about 120, male and female. On March 27, 1854, Miss M. S. Bennett established the "Young Ladies' Seminary," which became quite popular and met with liberal encouragement. In May, 1855, on the south side of M, between Fifth and Sixth, she erected, for the accommodation of her pupils, a substantial and commodious brick building, in which the school was opened in July of the same year. Miss Mary Doty commenced a school on April 3, 1853, and her labors met with proper success. On June 14, 1852, Edward Crowell established the "Pacific Seminary," on Fourth, between K and L, and the next year he reported the average number of pupils about 100, male and female. In 1855, J. B. Sanderson had a school for colored children, on Fourth, near K.

Afterward it was removed to the corner of Fifth and O, and in 1856 the number of pupils was 28; average attendance, 22.

#### DELAY IN ESTABLISHING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first Mayor, Hardin Bigelow, took office April 4, 1850, and the following morning sent his message to the city council. The paper was an able one, and among the recommendations was the following:

I would especially recommend to the council that every aid, consistent with their authority and the finances of the city, be given to public schools.

The expense of constructing levees, and the discouragement from fires and floods, prevented for a time any steps being taken toward the establishment of public schools. Nothing was done under the act of May 1, 1851, for, in the first annual report of the State Superintendent, at the close of that year, it is stated that Rogers, the teacher of a private school, reported that there were about 400 children in the county, and no schools except two primary and one academy, and a high school in the city, both private, and he said: "This city has never spent a cent for elementary instruction. My sympathies are with the public free school system, but in their absence, I started a private school." At that time it was estimated that the number of children between four and eighteen years of age in the State was about 6,000, and there was no organized State school system, except in a few localities. On December 31, 1853, the State Superintendent reported that Sacramento county was entitled to receive but \$741.43 from the State apportionment of that year, and that all of that

was to the credit of three districts in the county outside of the city. Concerning this matter the "Sacramento State Journal" of January 6, 1854, said:

Many other counties with a less population received double and treble the amount we received. Had the children been all enumerated and the proper returns made, Sacramento would have received fully as many thousands in dollars as she gets hundreds. This neglect is greatly to be regretted, and we trust that we may not have to complain of it another year.

By the 13th, there was a change for the better, after a new board of commissioners had been appointed, for the same paper said:

We are happy to announce that common schools are to be established immediately in each of the three wards in this city. H. J. Bidleman, the present county assessor and ex-officio superintendent of common schools, has appointed three school commissioners—Dr. H. W. Harkness, George Wiggins and Dr. G. J. Phelan—who are determined that there shall be no further cause for complaint on this subject. For the year 1853 over \$1,000 of county school funds belonging to the city, have been collected, and that sum will probably be increased to about \$1,500. We are also informed that the school fund of 1852 has never been paid over, and that if it is possible to do so, measures will be taken to collect it. The school commissioners have expressed their intention to organize the schools, and keep them in operation for a sufficient length of time to secure the State school fund due at the end of the present year, even if they have to do so at their own risk and expense. This, it is to be hoped, our citizens will not permit; it is a common object, and one which should and will receive the fostering care of all who have the welfare of the rising generation at heart. We most heartily congratulate parents and guardians on the new order of things. At least two of the schools will be in operation by the first of February, and perhaps the third.

On February 10th the "Journal" became impatient, and said:

What has become of the school commissioners, and what

are they doing? Have they made any progress in establishing public schools in Sacramento city? Is it not a disgrace that with a population of over 12,000, including at least 1,500 children, we have not one public school in this city? Why don't the commissioners make some kind of a report and let the public know what they are doing? If there are no funds from the State to establish a school, the common council should make an appropriation for that noble object, until the money that belongs to us can be obtained from the State. Look at the sad condition of the numerous children in this city? You can hardly walk a square but you meet dozens of bright and naturally intelligent boys idling the day away, with nothing to employ their minds but play. These boys are fast approaching manhood. In a few years they will occupy the places now filled by us, and how competent will they be to fulfill the responsible duties that may fall upon them? Ignorance is the most unpardonable fault that an American can have, for there exists no apology for it. This subject has lain dormant too long; it is time the public mind should be awakened. Let us have light on the subject. What are the school commissioners doing?

The following day the same paper said:

Mr. Bidleman informs us that a building has been hired, on the corner of K and Fifth streets, and divided into two rooms, to be used for boys and girls separately. Benches and desks are being made, which will be completed and the school ready by the 16th or 18th of this month. This is indeed good news; much better than we expected. But there is and will be wanted funds to carry on these schools. Where are they to come from? The amount lying in the county treasury will hardly suffice to open the school and continue it one month. The only resort is to the city council. That body should, and we think will, make an appropriation immediately, to defray the necessary expense for one year, or as long as requisite. In consequence of there being no public school organization here at the proper time, we cannot claim any portion of the fund from the State that has been set aside for school purposes until January 1, 1855. Thus, it will be apparent, if we have public schools they must be supported by the city. We hope the council will give this subject its earliest attention, as it is

by far the most important under consideration. Taxpayers will never grumble at the small amount (not over \$7,000) that will be required to continue these establishments, as they are all interested one way or another.

FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL OPENED.—FINANCIAL EMBARRAS-  
MENTS.

On the 18th the following advertisement appeared in the papers:

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The citizens of Sacramento are hereby notified that the school commissioners for this city will open a public school on the southeast corner of K and Fifth streets, on Monday morning, February 20, 1854, at nine o'clock. Mr. Peck will have charge of the male department, and Miss Griswold of the female department.

By order of the commissioners of common schools.

Speaking of this school, the "Journal" of the 21st said:

We yesterday visited the first public school opened in Sacramento city. It was indeed a most gratifying sight to see a school filled with young and interesting children. The school house is situated on the corner of K and Fifth streets. Two rooms are occupied, one for boys, under the charge of George H. Peck, and one for the girls, under the charge of Miss A. L. Griswold. Although yesterday was the first day on which pupils were received, and but little notice had been given, yet the attendance was very large. When we were present we counted fifty boys and forty girls. Most of both sexes are between the ages of 7 and 9 years, the greater portion of them never having attended school before. They were all very neat, tidy, and quiet, presenting a most gratifying sight. The school commissioners are entitled to much credit for their activity in getting these two schools in operation.

By the 25th there were ninety boys and seventy

girls registered in the school. On the 27th, the grand jury reported:

As yet there is but one public school in the county, which has just been established with accommodations for about 120 children. A competent male and female teacher are employed, and there are in regular attendance about 100 children. The present expense of the school is about \$425 per month. The commissioners express it as their intention, at an early day, to locate two other schools, one in the eastern and the other in the western part of the city. The neglect of former commissioners to organize schools and make proper returns to the State, has been a very great loss to the school fund of the city and county, which, as appears in the treasurer's report, is only \$2,363.64, whereas it should have been over \$12,000, had the former commissioners properly discharged their duty. For the support of these schools, which are the bulwarks of free institutions and the permanency of our government, aid must be added from some source. The attention of the city council is called to the subject, with the hope that the education of the masses will not suffer from neglect. In the training of every child of the city and county, we have the assuring presage of future greatness; without it an accelerated deterioration of our people and the downfall of republican institutions.

The "former commissioners" published a lengthy explanation of their conduct, claiming that they had been so cramped for money that they could not establish schools, and had not felt justified in incurring expense, for which they might be personally liable. On April 12, 1854, a committee of another grand jury visited the schools, and they found that Peck had an average of about 85 boys, ranging from 4 to 14 years old; that the school room was altogether too small for their proper accommodation, and one teacher inadequate for their correct instruction; that there was a balance of less than \$300 on hand, and the schools would have to be closed unless more money was appropriated; that there were at least 400 children

in the city whose parents were not able to pay for private tuition, and consequently they were running about the streets; that at least 50 boys and 30 girls had been refused admission into the public schools, because of their being overcrowded; that in the female department there were about 80 pupils from 3 to 15 years old; and that the room was badly located as it fronted on K street, and the pupils were continually interrupted by passing teams.

The "Union" of June 10, 1854, said:

The common schools which have been established in the city by the energy and exertions of the ex-officio superintendent and board of commissioners, as we are informed, do unexpectedly well, to the extent of their capacity. But their number is too limited to accommodate all the children who apply, and the teachers have been compelled to receive more than they could reasonably be expected to instruct, and then turn away as many or more in number than they now have in school. More schools would have been opened had there been money on hand. There is no difficulty experienced in obtaining teachers and houses, but the great drawback is the want of money to pay the rent of school houses and the salaries of teachers. With the means at their disposal, the superintendent and commissioners have accomplished wonders; so limited have been their means that most of the teachers have been forced for several weeks to labor upon the faith of things to come. No further schools can be opened without additional means; it is even questionable whether those now in operation can be continued for any considerable length of time with the money now at the command of the commissioners. Should they be able to continue them, scarcely one-half of the children in the city who desire to attend a common school can, with the present limited provisions, be accommodated. This fact appeals strongly to our city authorities to come forward and supply the deficiency. No move on the part of the council would receive the approbation of the people more generally than one levying a tax to raise money to place our common schools upon permanent and efficient ground for future usefulness. No measure



within the range of our observation would operate more favorably upon the moral character of the city, or upon its financial credit, than the simple announcement that the council had provided the means for establishing and sustaining a free common school system of a high order, and amply sufficient for the demands of the city. Sure we are that no one circumstance would accomplish half as much toward inviting families to make Sacramento their permanent home. Wherever any permanent schools are known to exist, there will parents locate for the purpose of educating their children.

On the 22d, the grand jury reported:

We have visited the public schools in the city, and while it is a source of hopeful and pleasurable reflection that a beginning has been made in this most important adjunct to our peculiar system of democratic institutions, there is much to deplore in the limited accommodations and deficient supply of these nurseries of American greatness. In this large town, in which there is a greater proportion of children than in any other in the State, there are but four public schools, two male and two female, with an average attendance of about fifty scholars each—a number quite sufficient to tax the energies of one teacher to the utmost. The evidence of zeal and diligence on the part of the teachers, and their tact and judgment, was apparent in the discipline, care and improvement of the pupils. The location of the schools, on the corner of K and Fifth streets, is considered objectionable, compelling the scholars to resort to the public thoroughfare for the enjoyment of their sports during the hours of recreation. The grand jury earnestly recommended further provision for the accommodation of the children of the city seeking a common school education. "The means," they said, "immediate or prospective, provided for this purpose, should be strained to the utmost to discharge this solemn obligation of every American community."

#### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

On June 22, 1854, an article was published on the schools of the city, in substance, as follows:



HARKNESS GRAMMAR.



Private School—Miss Davis, teacher. Corner of Eleventh and G streets. Fourteen pupils.

Private School—Miss Doty, teacher. Tenth, F and G. Seventeen pupils.

Young Ladies' Institute, L, Ninth and Tenth—Mary S. Bennett, principal; Miss Miller, assistant teacher of music, painting and drawing. Established March 27, 1853. Fifty pupils, between six and eighteen years of age.

Sacramento Academy, M, Eighth and Ninth—James Stratton, principal of male department; Chas. N. Hinkley, assistant. Miss A. L. Pratt, principal of female department. Charles Wolleb, professor of music. Fifty-five male pupils and twenty-six female. Established July 18, 1853.

Pacific Seminary, Fourth, K and L—Edward Crowell and J. W. Wells, principals of male department, and Amelia Pratt of female department. Forty male pupils and forty-four female.

The public schools were:

No. 1. Miss M. A. Corby, teacher. I, Tenth and Eleventh. [In a building known as the Indiana House.] Number enrolled, fifty-one; average attendance, forty; all females from four to fourteen years old. Established May 23, 1854.

No. 2. A. R. Jackson, teacher. I, Tenth and Eleventh. Number enrolled, sixty-three; average attendance, fifty-five; all males, from six to fourteen years old. Established April 20, 1854.

No. 3. George H. Peck, teacher. Fifth and K. Number enrolled, eighty; average attendance, sixty. Established February 20, 1854.

No. 4. Miss A. L. Griswold, teacher. Fifth and

K. Number enrolled, ninety; average attendance, seventy. Established February 20, 1854.

No. 5. W. A. Murray, teacher. K, Seventh and Eighth. Mixed, males and females. Average attendance, fifty-five. Established June 19, 1854. Later on, Miss C. R. Pratt and Miss A. E. Roberts were employed in teaching in the county public schools.

It was then intended to establish a public primary in the rear of the Fifth-street schools, to take from the other schools children from four to six years old, and make room for those older, who had been turned away for lack of accommodation.

#### TWO BOARDS OF EDUCATION.—CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Immediately upon the organization of the city board, appointed under the ordinance of the city council of October 2, 1854, a conflict of authority arose between the new board and the commissioners appointed by the county assessor. The assumption of control by the new board was opposed on the ground that when funds had been needed to put the schools in operation the council had declined to help out, and that it was unjust to deprive the old commissioners of the management after they had energetically performed the work and set the department in running order. The advocates of the change charged that the opposition lay in the fact that the assessor received a salary of \$1,000 per annum for acting as superintendent, which he would lose with the change.

When the city board organized, on November 1, 1854, the superintendent stated that the county commissioners had surrendered their trust, but at a

meeting on the 3d, County Superintendent Bidleman declared their surrender void, as their terms of office had expired. The board requested him to give his aid in transferring the county schools to the city, and promised in return to assume the entire debt, raise at once \$4,000 due for teachers' salaries, and admit him to a voice in the future management of the department. This he declined to do, as it would deprive him of the receipt of his salary of \$1,000 per year, as ex-officio county superintendent.

On September 6, 1854, J. T. Hall, Dr. Volney E. Spaulding and Dr. G. J. Phelan received some votes for commissioners at the general election, and the assessor claimed that they had supplanted the members of the old county board. The complaint was made that no notice had been given of an election for commissioners, and that the people generally had not voted with the understanding that any were to be chosen. Their election had been unnoticed, and the city commissioners had consulted with the members of the old county board.

On the 17th, Secretary Ball reported to the city board that he had seen the new county commissioners, that two of them had agreed to do anything for the best interests of the schools, but that Dr. Phelan had denied the authority of the county board to transfer the schools, and the right of the city board to manage them. A joint meeting of the two boards was held, and it was agreed that the matter be submitted to the city and county attorneys and Joseph W. Winans, for their legal opinion. The city attorney gave it as his opinion that the amendment to the city charter, made on April 26, 1853, authorizing the levy of a tax for school purposes, in con-

junction with the State law, gave to the city authorities full and complete control over the entire subject of public schools in the city. This opinion was fully concurred in by Winans. The opinion of the county attorney was that the authority rested in the county board.

On December 4th, however, the county commissioners surrendered their schools to the city and resigned. The city board assumed the indebtedness of \$7,399.87, which the city council immediately paid.

On November 17, 1854, the city board authorized their superintendent to rent, for six months, at \$125 per month, the building on Fourth street, between K and L, that had been occupied by Crowell for a private academy, in which they proposed to organize three schools—a grammar for boys, one for girls, and a primary for both sexes. They received applications for positions from 9 female teachers and 3 males. The salaries of grammar school teachers were fixed at \$150 per month for males, and \$125 for females; and \$100 for primary.

Speaking of the action of the new school authorities, the "Union" of December 4th, said:

Had not the city council come forward and made provisions for raising ample means for school purposes, those established last season must have been abandoned, unless the teachers and owners of buildings would have consented to wait a year for the money due them. But the judicious provisions of the city government has insured to the schools, organized under the city ordinance, a sum of some \$17,000 to \$20,000. With this sum the present competent city superintendent and board of trustees will soon be enabled to complete the organization of a system of public schools, free to all children as the air they

breathe, which for advantages will compare favorably with the other systems in the states east of the mountains.

They have already organized three schools, one for boys, and one for girls, and one as a primary for small children. The Crowell academy has been rented for the schools, as well as a very comfortable house on the same lot, for primary purposes. The building is divided into two stories, the upper of which is entered by a private passage, and is intended for the female department, under charge of Miss Anderson. It is divided into two rooms, neatly papered, and furnished with very good desks. The lower story is divided into a large school room, with desks and seats, and two small recitation rooms in the rear. All the rooms are covered neatly with matting, and present more the appearance of comfort and convenience than any we have visited in the State. The yards and play-grounds are large.

In the Third ward the board has, through John H. Gass, been enabled to obtain a lot rent free, 160 feet square, at Tenth and H streets, upon which they have contracted for a house to be put, 24x56 feet, to cost \$1,487. The frame of this building was raised December 7, 1854, and it will be completed in two weeks.

#### FIRST CITY SCHOOL OPENED.

The Crowell school was formally opened on December 4th, 1854, and the "Union" of the following day gave this account of the event:

The first city schools ever organized in Sacramento opened yesterday, under very favorable auspices. We trust they will prove the nucleus of as perfect a system of public schools as can be found in the Union. The opening, simply initiative as it was, we trust was the beginning of a system of popular education which is destined to steadily increase in extent and usefulness, and that, too, without ever reaching the end while Sacramento remains a city. Years hence, when those present at its inauguration—as trustees, visitors, teachers, and pupils—shall have paid that debt which death alone can discharge, the event of yesterday will be designated by the then actors on the public stage as one of the most interesting and important



connected with the history of this city. Dr. Harkness, the city superintendent, and Dr. Thomas and Mr. Wiggins of the board of trustees, were present, but we noticed but few of those whose children appeared as pupils. The unpleasant walking, the apparent indication of rain in the morning, doubtless prevented numbers of pupils from being present; but notwithstanding, there were 59 boys in Peck's department, 28 misses in Miss E. C. Anderson's, and 61 in the primary school of Susan L. Frost, making in all 148. This morning the number will probably be increased to 200 pupils. In the history and progress of the public schools of Sacramento, the 4th of December, 1854—the day upon which they were inaugurated—will become famous as its anniversary, and be annually celebrated as its natal day.

#### FIRST CITY SCHOOL HOUSE DEDICATED.

The next event of importance was the dedication of the school house at Tenth and H, the first school building erected and owned by the city.

The "Union" of January 3, 1855, contains the following account of the exercises:

#### DEDICATION OF THE FIRST COMMON SCHOOL HOUSE IN SACRAMENTO.

The new school house on H and Tenth streets, recently built by the city superintendent and board of education, was yesterday dedicated to the uses for which it was intended, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a portion of our citizens and a large delegation of pupils of the different schools in the city. The audience was called to order by Dr. Harkness, the city superintendent, who delivered a few remarks upon the importance and progress of education and the deep interest which properly attached to the occasion upon which they had met. A prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Benton, admirably adapted to the place, time and circumstances. He was followed, at the request of the board of education, by Mayor R. P. Johnson, Judge James H. Ralston, Rev. O. C. Wheeler, and Lauren Upson [then editor of the "Union"], all

of whom spoke of the importance, in an educational point of view, of the first step taken in Sacramento to provide suitable school houses for the reception of the children attending the free schools.

The house is calculated to accommodate about 150 pupils, the boys and girls occupying the same room for general purposes, though seated on opposite sides of the house, and leaving and entering by different doors. The yard is divided into two distinct play grounds, one for the boys and the other for the girls, the dividing fence being close and six feet in height. The house is well lined with boards inside, and then covered with cloth upon which it is handsomely papered. It is furnished with two stoves, and promises to make a very comfortable school house.

#### FIRST OFFICIAL SCHOOL REPORT.

On February 1, 1855, Superintendent Harkness submitted his first quarterly report, in which he stated that there were six schools in successful operation, that had been established during the quarter, with accommodations for 414 pupils. The accommodations were still insufficient, as 578 had registered during the term. Of the 316 boys and 262 girls who attended during the term, there were classed in orthography 463, reading 417, penmanship 309, geography 255, arithmetic 301, grammar 95, philosophy 10, algebra 5. Average attendance 463.

The superintendent concluded his report with the following:

Every day's experience adds to the long list of agencies by which the work of educating may be most effective; but the desired point of excellence in the schools, which, when reached, will give to every child the best means by which he may become all his nature allows, can only be acquired by an effort on the part of our people corresponding with that which swells our commerce and fills the coffers of industry and enterprise with

wealth. When this is accomplished an era in our schools may be predicted, the results of which we can not now conceive, and which would swell the hearts of our people with honest pride.

The schools then were: First ward, southwest corner Second and L; Susan L. Frost, teacher, female grammar. Second ward, Fourth, K and L; George H. Peck, teacher, male grammar; Miss E. C. Anderson, female grammar; Mrs. F. M. Ross, primary; Miss A. E. Roberts, assistant. Third ward, Tenth and H; A. R. Jackson, teacher, male grammar; Mrs. B. E. S. Ely, assistant. K, Seventh and Eighth; W. A. Murray, male primary.

At the final meeting of the board, on April 10, 1855, the secretary was directed to spread upon the minutes, the recognition of the trustees of the able, zealous, and faithful services of Superintendent Harkness, "to whose untiring efforts in the cause of education our city is under lasting obligations; that he is entitled to the credit of being one of the first to establish free common schools in our city, and that his labors during the term of our official career have brought the schools into a successful and prosperous stage of being and action."

(1855-6.) A new superintendent and board of trustees came in on April 11, 1855. They rented a building at Eleventh and I for a primary school, and Stratton's academy on M, between Eighth and Ninth, to which the school on K, between Seventh and Eighth, was removed. Mrs. E. A. Wright was elected principal of the I-street primary; Miss Alexander, teacher of the grammar class at the M-street

school, and Mrs. Laura C. Winchell, teacher of the female primary at the same place.

On April 11th, Lee & Marshall's circus company offered to give a benefit to the public schools, and the offer was accepted. It netted \$321. In February of the following year the same company gave another benefit, which netted \$379.

The cost of rent for the buildings was: Second and L, \$50 per month; Fourth, K and L, \$125; M, Eighth and Ninth, \$100, and Eleventh and I, \$25.

On May 5, 1855, teachers were elected, and the following changes made: J. M. Howe was elected principal of the male grammar at M, Eighth and Ninth; J. W. Wells, principal of the male grammar at Fourth and L; Miss Roberts, principal of the primary at Fourth and L, and Miss Alexander, assistant; Miss C. R. Pratt, assistant at Tenth and H grammar; Mrs. Ely, principal female grammar, at M, Eighth and Ninth, and Mrs. Winchell, assistant.

The first reference made to a high school is in the minutes of the board of May 22, 1855, as follows: "On motion it was ordered that Willson's history, astronomy, bookkeeping, and the Latin, French, and Spanish languages be superadded to the list of studies to be pursued in the high school, provided it is so desired by parents and a sufficient number of pupils be obtained to form a class."

On May 30th, a lot was leased on M, between Second and Third, from the board of supervisors, and on June 17th, lot 8, between K and L, Fifth and Sixth, was leased, and school buildings were erected on them.

A resolution was offered on June 19th, and laid on the table, "that the Bible shall be introduced into the

grammar schools as a text-book, and a portion of it be read by the teacher on opening each school every morning." On the 23d it was amended by striking out the provision requiring its use as a text-book, and adopted.

On June 19th, a memorial was presented from J. B. Sanderson, the teacher of the colored school, praying for assistance for his school from the school fund. It was referred to the superintendent to inquire into the practicability of meeting the views of the petitioner. On September 29th, Sanderson sent in a communication asking for an examination as to his ability to teach should a colored school be established. A committee was appointed on November 5th "to carry into effect the views of the board respecting a colored school, whenever it was deemed practicable," and on the 17th it was directed to ascertain the amount of taxes paid by colored persons for city and county purposes. On January 24, 1856, \$150 was appropriated for the use of the colored school during the balance of the then scholastic term.

On January 24, 1856, it was resolved that a rate bill of \$1.50 per month be assessed upon each child attending school for the ensuing three months, and Mr. Wiggins was appointed to see that the resolution was carried into effect, by giving bills to the teachers for collection. On February 9th, he reported that all the teachers were willing to collect the rate bill except Jackson, who had declined to ask the children for the amount assessed. Another member stated that Jackson had used language insulting to the board in connection with the matter, and there was an investigation. On the 12th, the following was passed:

Whereas, it has become necessary, by reason of the deficiency in the school fund applicable to the payment of teachers' salaries, to avail ourselves of the assistance of a "rate bill," as prescribed in the school law of 1855; and whereas, it is evident that this assessment can only be effectually collected through the active sympathy and coöperation of the teachers of the several schools; and whereas, A. R. Jackson, one of the teachers aforesaid, has declined and does still decline actively to assist in the duty prescribed in this connection; therefore,

Resolved, That the situation now held by the said Jackson is hereby declared vacant.

C. A. Hill was elected to the place made vacant by Jackson's removal.

On March 18th, Superintendent Hatch submitted his annual report. The receipts were \$23,234.77 and the disbursements, \$22,962.11. The enrollment of pupils was as follows:

Grammar schools—First ward, M, Second and Third, Miss Anderson, teacher: 93 girls. Second ward, Fifth and M, Hill: 46 boys. Third ward, M, Eighth and Ninth, Miss Pratt: 81 girls; M, Eighth and Ninth, Howe: 95 boys; G, Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Wells: 36 boys and 71 girls; J, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, H. A. White: 22 boys and 22 girls. Total enrollments, 466—199 boys and 267 girls; average attendance, 254.

Primary schools—First ward, located at M, Second and Third, Miss Frost teacher: 42 boys and 45 girls. Second, Fifth and M, Miss A. A. Everett: 57 boys and 26 girls; Miss F. L. Chamberlain: 36 boys and 24 girls. Third, K, Seventh and Eighth, Miss Roberts: 57 boys and 59 girls; I, Eleventh and Twelfth, Mrs. Wright: 78 boys and 80 girls. Total enrollments, 504—270 boys and 234 girls; average attendance, 250.

Of the pupils, but 12 were natives of California, and 1 of China; Illinois was represented by 93, New York by 84, Missouri by 81, and Wisconsin by 74. The superintendent explained that the discrepancy between the enrollments and average attendance was due to the frequent removals and duplications in registration. The cost per capita was about \$31.44. The last census showed 1,263 children in the city—608 boys and 655 girls.

(1856-7.) The board of 1856 organized April 11th. On May 5th, a communication was received from Mr. Sanderson asking for relief for the colored school, and on the 12th \$25 per month was appropriated for its support. It is explained in the record that that was the amount supposed to be collected from assessments on the colored people in the city.

A committee was appointed on May 17th to report on the propriety of establishing a high school, and it reported favorably on the 24th, and the report was adopted. The school was located on M, Eighth and Ninth, and on August 25th John M. Howe was elected teacher. At the close of the school year, March, 1857, there were 18 girls and 21 boys enrolled in the school, with an average attendance of 36 8-10. The school was opened September 1st, in the presence of Superintendent Hatch and quite a number of ladies and gentlemen. Addresses were made by the superintendent, Rev. William H. Hill, Dr. John F. Morse, and Dr. W. Grove Deal. Concerning this event the "Union" said:

It is to be regretted that an enterprise fraught with so much of promise to the educational interests of our young commun-

ity, should not, on this occasion, have attracted thither a greater number of parents. There has been, ever since the introduction of the free-school system into our city, too much apathy manifested toward the schools by parents, who, of all others, should extend them their attention and encouragement. We hope there will be less cause for complaint in this respect in the future.

In his annual report, Superintendent Hatch said:

The establishment of a high school was a measure calculated, in my judgment, to advance the educational interests of Sacramento, and add to the reputation of our public schools, more than any other proposition which has yet been made. The want of such an institution had long been felt; it was a necessity growing out of the rapid increase of our population and the advancement of many connected with our schools beyond the routine of studies assigned to the grades thus established; it was a response by the board of education to a demand from those who, by long and faithful study, had fitted themselves for higher branches of education. That it has succeeded, no one who has felt interested enough to visit it during the hours devoted to study, or upon occasions of their public review, will hesitate to believe. Its effect upon the other schools has been most salutary, giving them an impulse which before was much needed, and stimulating them to strive to attain a position which is justly regarded one of some honor and worthy of an honorable emulation.

According to the same report, dated March 27, 1857, the enrollments in the grammar and primary schools were as follows:

Grammar No. 1, Miss Anderson teacher, 70 girls; No. 2, C. A. Hill, 89 boys; No. 3, A. R. Jackson, 78 boys; No. 4, Martha R. Young, 68 girls; No. 5, J. W. Wells, 42 girls and 34 boys; No. 6, H. A. White, 31 girls and 49 boys. Total, 461; average attendance, 311.

Primary No. 1, Miss A. L. Griswold teacher, 41



girls and 37 boys; No. 2, Miss Chamberlain, 75 girls and 75 boys; No. 3, Miss Sarah C. Collins, 82 girls and 82 boys; No. 4, Miss Roberts, 34 girls and 30 boys; No. 5, Mrs. Wright, 56 girls and 59 boys. Total, 471; average attendance, 262.

Of the pupils, 28 were born in California, 1 in China, 134 in New York, 118 in Missouri and 112 in Illinois. The branches of study were: grammar 312, arithmetic 612, reading 821, spelling 843, writing 538, geography 372, history 103, algebra 63, Latin 28, chemistry 39, geometry 4, composition 227, declamation 151. The receipts during the year were \$23,777.54, and the disbursements \$25,291.79.

The real property owned by the board was: First ward, P, Second and Third; Grammar No. 1, and Primary No. 1; house, and lot 80x160. Second ward, corner M and Fifth; Grammar No. 2, and Primaries Nos. 2 and 3; house. Third ward, corner Thirteenth and G; Grammar No. 5; house, and lot 160x160. Corner Sixteenth and N; Grammar No. 6; house, and lot 120x160.

The premises rented were: Second ward, corner Fifth and M; Grammar No. 2, and Primaries Nos. 2 and 3; lot. Third ward, Seventh, K and L; Grammar No. 3, and Primary No. 4; house and lot. M, Eighth and Ninth; High School, and Grammar No. 4; house and lot. Corner Tenth and I; Primary No. 5; house and lot.

(1857-8.) The board that organized April 11, 1857, elected Dr. G. L. Simmons secretary. On May 8th, an examination of applicants for election to the position of teacher of the high school was had, and

Mr. Howe declined to be examined in Greek. The board decided that that should be one of the studies to be taught, and C. A. Hill was elected to teach the school, and Howe was given a grammar school. Hill resigned in August, and on September 4th, A. R. Jackson was elected to the position. On January 2, 1858, the board ordered the high school removed to the corner of Fifth and K, and on the 30th J. P. Carleton was appointed teacher of French and Spanish. In explanation of these frequent changes of teachers, the secretary, on March 23, 1858, said, in his report, that it was regretted that it was necessary to change Mr. Howe from the high school in order to render it a classical school; that the change had been made against the wishes of many parents; that Hill's administration had been successful, but that his resignation was necessary on account of his election to an important city office.

On May 8th, the board resolved that no pupils under 5 years of age should be permitted to enter the schools. The salaries were fixed at \$150 for the high-school teacher, \$140 for male-grammar, \$120 for female-grammar and \$100 for primary teachers. On May 25th, the board found that the basement of the building occupied by Grammar School No. 3 had been leased by the owner to a "beer vender," and the school was removed to the northeast corner of Seventh and I streets.

On June 2d, a committee reported that from the best information obtainable, the school tax paid by the colored people fully amounted to \$25 a month, and recommended that that amount be allowed for the support of their school. Consideration was postponed for further information on the subject. On the 27th, the

committee reported that the amount of taxes paid was only \$36 a year, and recommended the non-payment of the bill presented by the teacher of the colored school. This report was adopted. On October 31st, a petition was received from the colored people asking for the establishment of a colored school, and stating that their taxes was the sum assessed on \$53,000. The matter was referred to Judge Cross, and on November 28th he reported that, according to the county assessor's books, colored owners were assessed for only \$29,800. Secretary Simmons, in his report of March 23, 1858, said:

No moneys have been appropriated for the support of the colored school by the present board of education. Persons representing themselves as acting for the colored population have been repeatedly informed that no money can be drawn from the school fund for the maintenance of any school in the city until the teacher of said school has received a certificate of qualification from the board of education. As no one has applied to be examined for the colored school, the amount usually voted for its support has very properly been withheld.

Superintendent Lawton, on August 28, 1857, submitted a quarterly report. He recommended the creation of an intermediate department between the primary and grammar, and the board acted favorably on the suggestion. He stated that at the close of the last term one gold medal, eleven silver medals and about sixty books had been awarded by the board to pupils of merit. The awards were as follows: Gold medal to the best general scholar in the high school, A. Comte, Jr.; silver medal for mathematics, William S. Wood; Latin, Jane E. Hill; Greek, William E. Chamberlain; botany, Mary A. Stincen; elocution, Daniel W. Virgin—all in high school, Silver med-



SACRAMENTO GRAMMAR.



als for best general scholars in the grammar schools; No. 1, Caroline Bullard; No. 2, Fitz Redding; No. 3, Thomas Edwards; No. 4, Martha A. Warner; No. 5, Caroline E. Atwood; No. 6, Mary E. Robinson.

The enrollment of pupils was as follows:

High school—25 boys and 12 girls; average attendance, 33.

Grammar schools—No. 1, Miss C. R. Pratt, teacher, 15 boys and 51 girls; No. 2, J. M. Howe, 58 boys and 3 girls; No. 3, William F. Brennan, 59 boys and 25 girls; No. 4, Miss Young, 71 girls; No. 5, J. W. Wells, 28 boys and 39 girls; No. 6, H. A. White, 50 boys and 24 girls. Total, 423; boys, 210; girls, 213; average attendance, 248.

Primaries—No. 1. Emma F. Avery, teacher, 42 boys and 31 girls; No. 2, Mrs. Sarah A. Hann, and Sarah C. Collins, teachers, 51 boys and 44 girls; No. 3, Annie E. Roberts and Miss Chamberlain, teachers, 31 boys and 38 girls; No. 4, Miss M. A. E. Heacock, teacher, 66 boys and 52 girls; total, 355; 190 boys and 165 girls; average attendance, 244.

In the high school, 16 took Latin, 6 Greek, 11 physiology, 32 algebra, 30 natural philosophy, 34 elocution, 13 botany, 9 rhetoric, and all of them arithmetic, grammar, composition and declamation. On September 26th, the board made grammar, arithmetic and Latin the required studies for boys; and grammar, arithmetic and botany, or natural philosophy, for girls.

In November, 1857, the board purchased lot 4, L and M, Fifth and Sixth streets, from Dr. Pearis, for \$4,500 (\$500 down and the balance on time), and contracted with A. J. Shole to erect a brick building thereon for \$7,300. The corner stone was laid, in the presence of a numerous audience, by the Masons on

December 22d; on February 22, 1858, the board, by resolution, named the building the "Franklin school," and on March 18th the board tendered it formally to the city authorities. [The building is now the brick portion of Armory hall.] The high school and several grammar schools were directed to be moved into the new building.

By the annual report of Secretary Simmons, of March 23, 1858—there being no superintendent—it appeared that the receipts for the year then last past, were \$23,416.03, and the disbursements \$24,409.98, of which \$15,234 were for salaries, and \$2,360 for rents. The enrollments were as follows:

High school—A. R. Jackson and J. P. Carlton, teachers, 19 boys and 13 girls; average attendance, 31.

Grammar—Same teachers as reported August 28, 1857. No. 1, 15 boys and 45 girls; No. 2, 46 boys and 23 girls; No. 3, 41 boys and 18 girls; No. 4, 50 girls; No. 5, 22 boys and 22 girls; No. 6, 34 boys and 20 girls. Total, 336—158 boys and 178 girls; average attendance, 256.

Primaries—Same teachers as reported August 28, 1857. No. 1, 41 boys and 42 girls; No. 2, 62 boys and 60 girls; No. 3, 83 boys and 69 girls; No. 4, 40 boys and 30 girls. Total, 427—226 boys and 201 girls; average attendance, 315.

(1858-9.) The hold-over board, organized under the city and county consolidation act, on May 4, 1858, by electing Samuel Cross, president, and G. L. Simmons, secretary. On the 20th, Charles A. Swift was elected teacher of the high school, at a salary of \$200 a month. The grammar school teachers were:

No. 1, Jane M. Lyon; No. 2, J. W. Wells, with Miss Pratt and Julia D. Thayer as assistants; No. 3, Jennie G. Kercheval; No. 4, H. A. White. Primary teachers: No. 1, Mary E. Fitzgerald; No. 2, Mrs. Ross and Miss H. L. Nelson; No. 3, Miss Heacock and Miss Chamberlain; No. 4, Hattie M. Osborn. Miss Nelson also taught French and Spanish in the high school for a time, but on June 2d, L. Lefebre was elected to that position, at a salary of \$50 per month.

On May 20th, a communication was received from the colored people, asking for the appointment of Mrs. Davis as teacher of their school. After discussion, the secretary was directed to inform them that if she was elected the board would allow toward her salary the amount of school tax raised on their property. On September 4th, Miss McIntyre presented a bill for services as teacher of that school for August, and it was referred to Judge Cross to examine the assessment list. On the 25th the matter was indefinitely postponed. No report on the condition of the schools was made by this board, but on September 24th, the secretary informally reported that the department owned the following real property:

Lot, 80x160, on P, Second and Third, costing \$3,000; lot, 80x160, southwest corner Sixth and L, costing \$4,500; lot, 160x160, northeast corner Thirteenth and G, costing \$1,200; lot, 120x160, northeast corner Sixteenth and N, costing \$450; lot, 80x160, northeast corner Eleventh and N, costing \$1,019, \$624 of which was raised from benefit parties managed by Mrs. D. W. Welty and other ladies a couple of years before, and in June, 1857, the board purchased the old Jewish synagogue and moved it on the lot for a school house. It was a wooden building and



was estimated to be worth \$1,000. The wooden building at Sixteenth and N was rated at \$645; that on P, Second and Third (erected on a rented lot on M street in 1855), \$1,500, and that at Thirteenth and G (built in December, 1854, by the first city board and moved), \$1,500.

The board that organized on October 4, 1858, elected H. J. Bidleman secretary, but he was removed May 9, 1859, and G. I. N. Monell selected in his place. It does not appear from the record what was the trouble.

On November 5th, the board recommended that the supervisors allow Miss McIntyre \$50, in full for her services as teacher of the colored school, and that her future services be dispensed with.

Early in 1859 a contract was let to William B. Carr to erect a \$3,800 school house at Thirteenth and G streets, and on February 20, 1859, it was christened the "Washington building."

On June 27, 1859, Don Javier Joffre was elected teacher of languages.

On the 13th of that month, the following rather indefinite order appears in the minutes: "The board resolved that orphan children be exempted from the tax of 12½c. a month, as collected by the teachers for the purpose of hiring a person to keep them clean."

On October 3, 1859, President Phelan reported that the total expenses for the school year had been about \$30,000, and that the pupilage was as follows: Primary No. 1, P, Second and Third—Miss Fitzgerald and Kate Collins teachers, 83; No. 2 (Franklin)—Mrs. H. J. Bidleman and Mary A. Stincen, 90; No. 3, I, Tenth and Eleventh (in a leased frame building), Miss Osborn, 40; No. 4, Eleventh and N—Miss

Roberts and Miss Chamberlain, 91. Grammar No. 1, P, Second and Third, Miss Lyon, 34; No. 2 (Franklin)—J. W. Wells, Mrs. Thayer and Miss Kercheval, 70; No. 3, Thirteenth and G—J. M. Howe, 37; No. 4, Sixteenth and N (first called Jefferson school in this year)—H. A. White, 48. Intermediate No. 1 (Franklin)—Mrs. Ross, and Fanny M. Howe, 80. High school (Franklin)—C. A. Swift, 21. The average attendance was 612, and the total on the rolls about 800.

(1859-60.) The new board organized October 3, 1859, with Monell again secretary. On the 8th, a janitor was appointed at \$100 a month to take charge of all the buildings, clean them and saw the wood, and the teachers were prohibited "from collecting from the children a bit a month, as heretofore, for that purpose." On the 31st, a petition was received from the trustees of the colored school asking for aid, and \$50 a month was allowed for the salary of the teacher. December 19th, a certificate of qualification was issued to Mrs. B. F. Folger and she was selected teacher of that school. The salaries were fixed as follows: Principal of high school, \$150; male grammar principals, \$120; female grammar principals, \$100; female intermediate and primary principals and grammar assistants, \$87.50; female intermediate and primary assistants, \$75; grammar school monitors, \$25, and other school monitors, \$20. The monitor system was adopted in most all the schools. Secretary Monell reported to the supervisors, on the 31st, the proceedings since March 23, 1858, the date of the last report on record. The total number of pupils

enrolled on August 26, 1859, was 907, average attendance being 631. At the date of the report there were eighteen teachers employed, at a monthly salary of \$1,913. For eighteen months, ending October 1, 1859, the expenditures had been \$49,119.03. The schools were as follows at the close of the last term: Primary No. 1, P, Second and Third, Mary E. Fitzgerald and Kate Collins, teachers, 128 pupils; average attendance, 89. No. 2 (Franklin), Mrs. L. A. P. Bidleman and Mary A. Stincen, 140; average, 80. No. 3, (in building on I, Tenth and Eleventh, rented from C. G. Hidden for \$22 a month), Miss Osborn, 81; average, 50. No. 4, Eleventh and N, Misses Roberts and Chamberlain, 129; average, 98. Intermediate No. 1 (Franklin), Mrs. Ross and Fanny M. Howe, 102; average, 87. Grammar No. 1, P, Second and Third, Jane M. Lyon, 53; average, 37. No. 2 (Franklin), J. W. Wells, Mrs. Thayer and Miss Kercheval, 117; average, 90. No. 3 (Washington), J. M. Howe, 66; average, 45. No. 4 (Jefferson), H. A. White, 54; average, 48. High (Franklin), C. A. Swift, principal, and Don Javier Joffre teacher of French and Spanish, 35; average, 27.

On November 28, 1859, A. R. Jackson was elected teacher of natural sciences in the high school, at a salary of \$150. December 19th the salary rates were revised to give the principals in the intermediate and primaries and assistant grammar teachers \$100, and the colored school teacher \$50, with the general proviso that no salary should be allowed for any vacation exceeding one week, except during the holidays. At the same meeting the teacher of modern languages was discharged. The tuition for non-resident pupils was fixed at \$6 per year in the primaries, \$8 in the inter-

mediates, \$10 in the grammar, and \$12 in the high.

On April 30, 1860, the board revised the arrangement of the schools very materially, and made several changes of teachers. Swift, the principal of the high school, showed evidences of insanity, and on October 17, 1860, his place was declared vacant. Jackson remained in charge of the school, and appointed John K. Alexander a monitor to assist him, at \$50 per month.

On December 3, 1860, Secretary Monell submitted his final report, covering the period from October 1, 1859, to December 1, 1860. There were enrolled 1,031 pupils, and the average attendance was 790. Fifteen teachers, one assistant and ten monitors were employed, at a monthly cost of \$1,850. The expenses during the fourteen months had been \$39,031.31, and the receipts, \$33,549.86. The board left a debt of \$10,013.82 to be settled by its successors. The census marshal's report in 1859 showed in the city 1,684 children between the ages of 4 and 18 and 1,028 under 4; of these 1,432 had been born in California. The report for 1860 showed 2,258 between the ages of 4 and 18—1,090 boys and 1,168 girls; 1,157 under 4, and 244 between 18 and 21; number born in California, 1,862. The schools were: Primary No. 1 (Franklin, east room in basement), Miss Stincen, teacher; Esther M. Briggs, monitor; 116 pupils, with an average of 85. No. 2, P, Second and Third, west room; Mrs. Bidleman, teacher; Sarah E. Haines, monitor, 82 pupils; average, 61. No. 3, in brick building in alley on lot 60x160, I and J, Fourth and Fifth (building owned by city, and lot leased of James Haworth for 4 years for \$20 a month, with the privilege of purchasing), Miss Chamberlain, teacher;

Charlotte Herring, monitor; 79 pupils; average, 53. No. 4, M, Eighth and Ninth, north room (owned by C. A. Hill, and leased for \$25 a month); Miss Howe, teacher; Maggie McGregor, monitor; 82 pupils; average, 68. No. 5, I, Tenth and Eleventh; Miss Osborn, teacher; Anna J. Tingman, monitor; 87 pupils; average, 67. No. 6 (Jefferson), Miss Collins, teacher; Louisa Drummond, monitor; 49 pupils; average, 35. Intermediate No. 1 (Franklin, west room in basement), Miss Kercheval, teacher; Mary Lyon, monitor; 85 pupils, boys and girls; average, 65. No. 2 (Washington), Mrs. Robert C. Lee, teacher; Eliza Kelly, monitor; 44 pupils, boys and girls; average 32. Mixed No. 1 (primary and intermediate), Eleventh and N; Harriet R. K. Spaulding, teacher; Alice S. Arentz, monitor; 87 pupils, boys and girls; average, 60. No. 2 (primary, intermediate and grammar for colored pupils exclusively, in wooden building owned by the colored people; O, Ninth and Tenth), Mrs. Folger, teacher; 41 pupils; average, 30. Grammar No. 1 (Franklin, second floor), Thomas J. B. Cramer, principal; Ora W. Anderson, assistant; 114 boys; average, 85; No. 2, P, Second and Third (east room); Jane M. Lyon, teacher; 45 girls; average, 35. No. 3, M, Eighth and Ninth (south room); Mrs. Lizzie B. W. Smith, teacher; 40 girls; average, 32. No. 4, G, Ninth and Tenth (owned by Dr. Leavitt and leased for \$20 per month); Miss Heacock, teacher; 36 girls; average, 35. High (Franklin, upper floor), Jackson, principal; John K. Alexander, monitor; 42 pupils; average, 37.

On April 27, 1860, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the supervisors to levy a special tax in that year of 10 cents on the \$100 on city property, to

be applied to the payment of all legal evidences of indebtedness allowed on account of the purchase of the Franklin lot, and the erection of the building, the surplus going into the city school fund. The surplus amounted to \$1,491.80.

(1861.) On December 3, 1860, a board organized with A. C. Sweetser as secretary. The salaries were changed January 29, 1861, as follows: Principal of the high school, \$125; assistant, \$90; male grammar principals, \$120; female grammar principals, \$90; intermediate principals, \$85; primary principals, \$80; primary and intermediate assistants, \$20; grammar assistants, \$75 and \$80; colored school, \$85. The bill introduced by Zach Montgomery was pending in the Legislature to divide the school fund so that schools conducted under the auspices of the Catholic church should receive their pro rata, and on April 13, 1861, the board passed the following regarding it:

Whereas, We have noticed with regret that efforts are now being made in our State Legislature to pass a law dividing the public school fund; and deeming any act of this kind detrimental to the best interests of the public schools, therefore,

Resolved, That our legislative delegation be requested to oppose any and all measures, the object of which is the division of the public school fund.

In April, 1861, a committee was appointed to petition the board of supervisors for the use, for school purposes, of the public square at P and Q and Ninth and Tenth streets. On the 29th, Jackson, the principal of the high school, asked that his salary be raised. The board declined to do it, and he resigned. On June 7th, J. W. Anderson [present State Super-

intendent of Public Instruction] was elected to the position. On July 29th, the "octagon church" that stood on ground that was soon afterward condemned for a site for the present State capitol, was rented for a school house, and Primary No. 4 was moved into it. In the last portion of the year the upper story of the engine house on Tenth between I and J was rented for Primary No. 5, the building in which it had been located having been destroyed by fire.

On January 6, 1862, Secretary Sweetser submitted his annual report, but it was not copied in the minutes, nor was it published at the time, but a synopsis of it appeared in the New Year's edition of the "Union" of that year, from which the following is taken:

The census for 1860 showed there were in the city 2,058 children between the ages of 4 and 18, and 3,415 under 18. The census taken in July, 1861, showed 2,508 between 4 and 18—1,261 boys and 1,247 girls; 1,214 under 4, and 50 between 18 and 21. Total under 21, 3,722, of whom 1,841 were born in California. There were thirteen schools; whole number of pupils registered, 985; number of teachers, fourteen; at monthly salaries of \$1,240, and nine monitors, at a monthly expense of \$180. The condition of the schools on December 9, 1861, was: Primary No. 1, Mrs. L. H. Boothby, teacher, and Miss E. J. Lindsey, assistant; 103 pupils. No. 2, Ora W. Anderson and Maggie McGregor, 133; No. 3, same teachers as per last report, 81; No. 4 (L, Eleventh and Twelfth), Fanny M. Howe and Mary A. Dunn, 92; No. 5 (engine-house, Tenth, I and J), Miss Osborn and Miss A. R. Sumner, 90; No. 6, Miss Collins and Miss F. E. Baker, 91. Intermediate No. 1, Miss Kercheval and Miss C. Swinerton, 76; No. 2 (L, Eleventh and Twelfth), Miss Spaulding and Miss Jessie Miller, 59.

Grammar No. 1 (boys and girls), Milo L. Templeton and Mary A. Doyle, 82; No. 2, Jane M. Lyon, 30 girls; No. 3 (Washington), Mary A. Stincen and Eliza Kelly, 52 boys and girls. High, J. W. Anderson, 33. Colored, Mrs. Folger, 37.

The average attendance could not be given on

account of the registers of the teachers having been destroyed in the great flood of 1861-2. The receipts for thirteen months, from December 3, 1860, to December 31, 1861, were \$26,860.33; expenditures, \$29,935.77. They discharged \$7,355.02 of the indebtedness incurred by their predecessors.

(1862.) The board of 1862 organized January 6th. The finance committee, on February 24th, reported that during the year ending on the first of that month the school fund had received from all sources \$26,500, and there was about \$1,800 on hand. The board having been informed that it was designed by the persons interested to continue the colored school, which had been demoralized by the floods, resolved to provide a teacher whenever the colored people furnished a suitable building and furniture. Mrs. Folger was again selected as the teacher. Anderson, the principal of the high school, resigned on July 28th, and on September 18th, R. K. Marriner was elected to succeed him. During the year a brick school house, on the public square at Tenth and P, was built, at a cost of \$2,500, and the two schools transferred thereto which had been in the octagon church on the capitol grounds.

On December 29th, Superintendent Taylor submitted his report, but it was not entered in the minutes and we have to rely on newspapers for a synopsis of its contents. He reported that, in common with all other interests of the city, the schools had their full share of damage and interruption. Large sums had been necessarily expended in the way of extra outlays in putting the buildings in repair, the



amount for this one item alone being nearly \$2,000. Of this drawback he remarked:

Perhaps at no period in the history of the department has any board of education entered upon the discharge of its duties under more adverse circumstances. Immediately following their election occurred those disastrous floods which devastated almost our entire State, falling with especial force on our city, and involving the department to its full share of the common disaster. No schools were in operation during the months of January and February. On the 3d of March three were opened and on the 17th four others, nominally, although on account of the frequent rise of waters there was constant interruption until the commencement of the May term, since which time all the schools have been in successful operation. There are now twelve schools, as follows: Primary No. 1, (M, Eighth and Ninth), Mrs. E. A. Bostwick, principal, and Miss V. E. Russell, assistant; No. 2 (P, Second and Third), Mrs. M. E. Wolfe, Martha A. Warner, and Martha Griffin; No. 3 (alley, I and J, Fourth and Fifth), Miss Chamberlain and Fanny W. Read; No. 4 (P, Ninth and Tenth), Mary E. Howe and Mary A. Dunn; No. 5 (13th and G), Hattie M. Osborn and Maggie McGregor; No. 6 (Sixteenth and N), Misses Collins and Lindsey. Intermediate No. 1 (M, Eighth and Ninth), Misses Kercheval and Swinerton; No. 2 (P, Ninth and Tenth), Miss Spaulding and Mrs. Julia Orr. Grammar (Franklin), Templeton and Mrs. Boothby. High, Marriner. Colored (African Baptist church on Fifth), Mrs. Folger. During the year, 1,256 permits were issued, for 717 boys and 539 girls, distributed as follows: High school, 43. Grammar No. 1, 123; No. 2, 63. Intermediate No. 1, 117; No. 2, 46. Primary No. 1, 152; No. 2, 126; No. 3, 179; No. 4, 107; No. 5, 181; No. 6, 86. Colored, 33. Of the children registered, 488 were born in California, 697 in other states, and 71 in foreign lands. The average cost per pupil was \$21.17, as follows: High, \$40.67; grammar, \$32.32; intermediate, \$24.34; primary, including colored, \$16.71. While the census taken in October, 1862, showed a diminution of nearly 500 in the number of children between 4 and 18, as compared with the previous year, yet the average attendance on the registers shows an advance of 93. This fact indicates an increasing confidence on the part of the

public in our common schools, and an unabating desire to avail themselves of the advantages thereof. The expense for the year was \$24,281.07, and the receipts \$22,543.74.

(1863.) The board of 1863 organized January 5th. Among its first acts was to appoint a committee to memorialize the Legislature to so amend the city charter that sufficient money could be raised for the school fund exclusively to place it on a cash basis and secure the successful working of the schools. A bill to that effect was presented to the Legislature. On March 9th President Hill recommended that all the grammar schools be consolidated in the Franklin building, and be under the charge of a male principal at \$125 a month, and two female assistants at \$80 each. There was some opposition to the massing of so many boys and girls in one school, but the president's suggestion was adopted. In September the board purchased the west three-quarters of lot 3, I and J, Fourth and Fifth streets, for \$1,000. It was the lot which had been used for school purposes for several years. At midnight, August 31st, the school house at Thirteenth and G was set on fire by an incendiary, and destroyed. A building was purchased for \$600, and moved on the lot. This building had been built for a flouring mill and afterward used as a hotel at the R-street levee. The school census taken in October showed that there were 2,118 children in the city. On August 3d, permission was asked to send a half-breed Chinese child to a primary school, and it was denied. There was no annual report entered in the minutes, but in the New Year's edition of the "Union" of 1864, some data was published, gathered from the

annual report of Superintendent Taylor and other sources, as follows:

All the common schools have been in successful operation during the year, except that in Primary No. 5 there was an interruption of about six weeks, occasioned by the burning of the school house in which it was kept. This act of a miserable incendiary, besides this interruption, was a source of expense of some \$1,400 in purchasing, removing, and furnishing another building.

The schools then were as follows: Colored (Fifth-street African Baptist church), Mrs. Julia Folger, teacher, 37 pupils; Primary No. 1, Kate Collins and Martha Griffin, 159 pupils; No. 2, Mrs. Wolfe and Mary A. Keegan, 189; No. 3, Mrs. Julia Orr and Fanny W. Read, 111; No. 4, Mary Howe and Medora Mitchell, 152; No. 5, Hattie M. Osborn and Esther M. Briggs, 171; No. 6, Miss Chamberlain and Julia A. Comte, 91. Intermediate No. 1, Miss Kercheval and Maria Ellis, 107; No. 2, Mary A. Stincen and Alice M. Stincen, 102. Grammar, Templeton, Miss E. McMillen, and Mary E. Michener, 142. High, Marriner and Miss E. R. Spaulding, 39. Total number enrolled, 1,300—710 boys and 590 girls—of whom 590 were born in California, 649 in other states, and 61 in foreign lands. The receipts of the year were \$24,012.61, and the disbursements \$24,483.57. Between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of September 15th, the colored school house, on the south side of O, Ninth and Tenth, was set on fire by an incendiary, and entirely destroyed. The building had been erected about a year before, their former building having been carried away by the flood.

(1864.) The board of 1864 organized January 4th. The superintendent called attention to the fact that Director Bidleman had been absent for over three months, and a committee was appointed to consider the matter of declaring his place vacant. On the 25th a memorial to the Legislature was adopted, asking that the charter be amended to provide that continued absence should be a cause for declaring a seat vacant, and providing that the board should fill all vacancies in the offices of director or superintendent. Such a law was passed soon afterward. On the 25th, salaries were fixed as follows: High school principal, \$150 per month; assistant, \$85. Grammar principal, \$135; assistants, \$80. Principals intermediates and colored, \$85. Principals primaries, \$80; assistants, \$35. On February 29th, a petition was received from colored citizens asking that their school be placed on the same footing as the other schools, under charge of the board. The matter was referred to a committee, who, on March 28th, submitted a lengthy report stating that they had consulted with the trustees representing the colored school, and that they recognized the simple justice of the claim that the school should be placed on the same footing, as far as the board was concerned, as those for the instruction of white children. From statistics that had been furnished it appeared that there were some fifty colored property owners in the city, who owned 100 lots of real estate, and who paid city and county taxes to the amount of \$2,500, beside licenses. There were about 50 colored children of the school age, 30 of whom were registered in the school. The committee said:

That these children should be educated, at least in all the substantial English branches, does not, in our opinion, admit

of a doubt. If, however, any of our fellow citizens differ with us on this abstract question, we shall not stop one minute or write a single paragraph to defend the position we assume. We take it for granted, and in this we have full confidence, that the board unanimously concur. \* \* \* Former boards have recognized the justice of the principle here contended for, but have met it with a species of compromise of which the colored people have a right to complain. The compromise substantially has been this: The amount paid for taxes, etc., by the colored people is off-set by giving them a teacher, but they must provide the building, furniture, wood, etc. Our immediate predecessors have been more liberal, and as the school is very well supplied with desks and furniture at present, the only remaining issue is the building, or the payment of the rent, which is now \$10 per month. \* \* \* The colored people own a school lot on O street on which they have twice placed a building sufficient for the school. The first building was totally destroyed by the flood of 1861, and the second was burned last August by the act of a miserable incendiary. They have, therefore, some claim upon our sympathies as well as upon our justice. The school is under two conflicting jurisdictions: our board and their trustees, but our board have acted as though the school was a stray waif, for which they have had little, if any, responsibility. The trustees have feared to interfere lest they may offend the board, and so the poor school, like one of our street boys, has been left pretty much to itself. They now ask the board to take the whole responsibility, and enforce the same discipline and rules that are applicable to the white schools. They will place all their property, personal and real, so far as the trust will permit, at our disposal. The lot cannot this year be made available, but hereafter will be of great value.

The board adopted the following:

That from and after the beginning of the May term next ensuing, and until the further action of the board, the colored school be placed upon the same footing in all respects, save the regulation as to grades, as those for white children now under the charge of the board. That the superintendent be authorized to negotiate for the renting of the African Baptist church on Fifth street, at \$10 per month, from the first of May until such time as the same will be required for the use of the school.



SUTTER GRAMMAR.



The report of the census marshal in June showed that there were 2,474 white children in the city between 4 and 18—1,200 boys and 1,274 girls; number of white children under 4, 985; between 4 and 6, 448; number of colored children between 4 and 18, 41; Indian children, 17; Chinese, 24.

On February 16th, the board purchased from Rev. J. A. Benton lots 7 and 8, F and G, Seventh and Eighth, for \$1,400, and on September 26th, resolved to build a two-story brick school house, at a cost of not over \$9,000. Work was commenced in October, and the corner stone was laid on November 4th, with appropriate ceremonies. The building was named the "Union Free School."

On August 29th, a resolution was adopted to open an ungraded school near Sutter's Fort, in response to a petition of residents of the eastern portion of the city. A building was rented on Twenty-ninth, J and K, for the school, and Mrs. E. Davis was elected teacher, at \$80 per month. The school opened in October with 35 names on the roll. Mrs. Davis resigned shortly afterward, and Fanny M. Howe was elected teacher.

Superintendent Hill submitted his annual report on December 28th. He congratulated the people that at last the finances were practically on a cash basis. The number of pupils that attended during the year was 1,292—719 boys and 573 girls; average attendance, 919. Born in California, 691; in other states, 548, and in foreign countries, 53. The pupils were distributed as follows: Primary, 797; intermediate, 252; ungraded, 36; colored, 44; grammar, 114; high, 49. In May, Intermediate No. 3 was opened, at Thirteenth and G, under charge of Mrs. Wolfe. The



graduations from the schools were as follows: Primaries, 124; intermediate, 84; grammar 20, and high, 8. The primary principals were Emma Gardner, Mary A. Keegan, Mrs. Julia Orr, Mary Howe, Hattie M. Osborn and Florence L. Chamberlain; assistants, Emma Kelsey, Lizzie Morgan, Fanny W. Read, Susan F. Gregory, Sarah Haines and Julia A. Comte; intermediate principals, Jennie G. Kercheval, Mary A. Stincen and Mrs. M. E. Wolfe; assistants, Maria Ellis, Alice M. Stincen and Mary J. Morgan; teacher colored, Mrs. Julia Folger; ungraded, Fanny M. Howe; grammar, Templeton, Miss McMillan and Mary E. Michener; high, Marriner and Miss Spaulding. All of the school houses were owned by the city, except the "old high school," on M, Eighth and Ninth, and that would soon be abandoned and the pupils sent to Seventh and G. The expenses for the year were \$28,650.20, and the receipts \$29,163.86.

(1865.) The board organized January 3d. On March 1st the school house on M, Eighth and Ninth, was surrendered to its owner, C. A. Hill, and the pupils transferred to the Union building. In February the colored school was moved to the Seventh-street A. M. E. church, the Fifth-street church being entirely surrounded by water. Marriner resigned as principal of the high school on March 27th, and for a time James L. Fogg had charge of the school. On April 29th Milo L. Templeton was elected principal. In March a petition was received asking that the Bible be introduced as a reading book, and the board adopted the following:

It is earnestly recommended and expected that the morning

exercises in each school commence with the reading of the holy scriptures, by the principal alone, or in turn with the pupils, as he or she may deem best; such reading to be without note or comment; and the same may be followed by the Lord's prayer repeated by the teacher alone, or by appropriate singing.

The upper story of the Union building was finished off at a cost of \$2,111, and on July 25th the high school was removed into it. That made the total cost of the building to that date \$11,800.

The June report of the census marshal was as follows:

White children between 4 and 18, 2,264—1,128 boys and 1,136 girls; under 4, 1,118; between 18 and 21, 134; total under 21, 3,516. Born in California, 2,259. Colored children, 92; Indian, 18; Mongolian, 45. White children attending public schools, 1,249, an increase of 136 over the last year; number attending private schools, 359, as against 385 in 1864; number not attending any school, 400, as against 349 in 1864.

At the close of the year the schools were: Primary No. 1 (Union), Emma Gardner, principal, and Jennie A. Gourley, assistant; No. 2 (wooden building, P, Second and Third), Mary A. Keegan and Lizzie Morgan; No. 3 (alley, I and J, Fourth and Fifth), Mrs. Julia Orr and Lucy Fox; No. 4, P and Tenth, Mary E. Howe and Susan F. Gregory; No. 5 (Washington), Hattie M. Osborn and Sarah Haines; No. 6 (Jefferson), Florence L. Chamberlain and Julia A. Comte. Intermediate No. 1 (Union), Jennie G. Kercheval, principal; Mary E. Joy, assistant; No. 2 (P and Tenth), Mary A. Stincen and Mary J. Morgan; No. 3 (Washington), Mrs. M. E. Wolfe and Miss S. L. Pence. Ungraded (wooden rented building, Twen-

ty-ninth, J and K), Fanny M. Howe, principal; Emma Hoit, assistant. Colored (Baptist church, Fifth, N and O), Mrs. Folger. Grammar (Franklin), James L. Fogg, principal; Laura S. Templeton, Annie Smith and Alice M. Stincen, assistants. High (Union), Templeton, principal; Jane M. Lyon, assistant. For the last term of the year the number on the rolls was 1,458—749 boys and 709 girls; average attendance, 1,061. Of the whole number, 870 were born in California, 547 in other states, and 41 in foreign countries. The pupils were distributed: In the primaries, 901; intermediates, 270; ungraded, 48; colored, 47; grammar, 147, and high, 45.

Alexander Goddard was the teacher of French in the high school.

The graduating classes numbered: Primaries, 153; intermediates, 93; grammar, 28; high, 5.

The receipts for the year were \$31,489.35, and the expenses \$34,459.68, of which \$17,840.75 was for salaries of teachers. The average cost per pupil per annum was \$9.83.

(1866.) Board organized January 1st. On the 15th the superintendent stated that the Fifth-street church was undergoing repairs, and suggested that a building be either constructed or moved onto the lot on O, Ninth and Tenth. The board decided to build, and a one-story frame building was erected in February, at a cost of about \$700. It became very evident soon after the opening of the May term that a new primary would have to be established. For this purpose a lot was purchased on the corner of Ninth and M, for \$1,200, and a one-story frame house erected on

it, in which a new primary (No. 7) school was opened on August 1st. The entire cost of the lot, building and furniture was \$3,946. The building on P, Second and Third, was reported by the superintendent to be "a disgrace to the city," and he recommended the erection of a new building there. This was a one-story frame. At that time the Washington building, at Thirteenth and G, was a two-story frame, and the Jefferson, at Sixteenth and N, a one-story frame.

The census report showed as follows: Number of white children, 2,035—1,014 boys and 1,021 girls; attending public schools, 1,424; private schools, 264; non-attendants, 347; colored boys, 34; girls, 35; attending public schools, 51; private, 6; non-attendants, 12; Indian boys, 3; girls, 6; attending public schools, 1; non-attendants, 8. White children under 5, 1,337; colored, 30; Indian, 1. Mongolians between 5 and 15, 38; deaf and dumb, 5. Total number of children, 3,524.

The annual report of the superintendent, at the close of the year, showed that in the last term there were enrolled 1,524 pupils—780 boys and 744 girls; average attendance, 1,110. Of the whole number 1,010 were born in California, 460 in other states, and 54 in foreign countries. They were distributed: In the primaries, 898; intermediate, 321; ungraded, 44; colored, 49; grammar, 164; high, 48. For the year the average on the rolls was 1,622, an increase of 176 over 1865. The graduations were: From primaries, 149; intermediates, 82; grammar, 28; high, 3. The teachers were: Primary No. 1, Mrs. M. E. Stahl, principal, and Mrs. E. A. Bostwick, assistant; No. 2, Mary A. Keegan and Maggie A. Woodland; Nos. 3 and 4, same teachers as in 1865; No. 5, Hattie M. Osborn

and Sophia P. Gregory; No. 6, Florence L. Chamberlain and Mrs. M. J. Sprague. No 7, (in new building M and Ninth) Julia A. Comte and Alida O. Paine. Intermediate No. 1, Miss Kercheval and Eva E. Burke; No. 2, Mary A. Stincen and Sarah J. Landon; No. 3, Alice M. Stincen and Helen Sprague. Ungraded, same as in 1865. Colored (O, Ninth and Tenth), Mrs. Folger and Annie M. Yantis. Grammar, H. H. Howe, principal; Laura S. Templeton, Mary E. Joy, Annie Smith and Ella R. Burke, assistants. High, same as in 1865.

In the report, the superintendent called attention to the number of Mongolian children in the city, and suggested that at no distant day the question would have to be met, "What shall be done with them? Shall they be educated and thus an effort be made, in part, to rescue them from the degradation, sin, and crime amidst which they now live, or shall they be left to grow up and add to the moral pestilences in our midst, of which we have an abundance and to spare? Is it not time that some practical answer to these most practical questions should at least be considered, even if no definite plan be adopted? As a board we have not the means to establish a school for these Chinese children, nor the power to compel their attendance. In San Francisco one has been established, but with what success I am not advised." He recommended that a school for them be established as soon as practicable.

The receipts for the year were \$34,443.31, and the expenditures \$32,136.43.

(1867.) Board organized January 7th. The building on P, near Second, was deemed unsafe, and it was determined early in the spring to erect a two-story frame building in its stead, sufficient to accommodate two schools. The school was called the "Lincoln School," and was ready for occupation on August 1st. It was described as an ornament to the city, and better adapted for the accommodation of pupils than any of the other buildings. It cost, including furniture, \$8,049.69. In March, \$200 was set apart as a beginning of a school library, and about 250 volumes were purchased and placed in a room in the high school.

The superintendent's report showed that at the end of the year there were enrolled 1,736 pupils—901 boys, and 833 girls; average attendance, 1,276. There were in the primaries 972, with an average attendance of 70 per cent.; intermediates 388, average 78 per cent.; colored 56, average 68 per cent.; ungraded 48, average 60 per cent.; grammar 222, average 81 per cent.; and high 50, average 84 per cent. Born in California, 1,227; in other states, 457, and in foreign countries, 12. The graduations were: From primaries, 190; intermediates, 152; grammar, 36, and high, 10. Average on the rolls for the year, 1,703, with an average attendance of 1,230.

The locations of the schools and teachers were: Primary No. 1, Mrs. Julia Folger, principal, and Emma Allen, assistant; No. 2, Mary A. Keegan and Kate Burns; No. 3, Mrs. Orr and Mercy Waters; No. 4, Mary E. Howe and Sarah J. Landon; No. 5, Hattie M. Osborn and Clara M. Garfield; No. 6, Mrs. M. L. Sprague and Nellie J. Sprague; No. 7, Lucy Fox and Alida O. Paine. Intermediate No. 1, Miss

Kercheval, principal, and Mrs. L. H. Wells, assistant; No. 2, Mary E. Sanders and Clara J. Jones; No. 3, Alice M. Stincen and Sophia P. Gregory; No. 4 (Lincoln), Maggie A. Woodland and Ella F. Combs. Ungraded, William E. Chamberlain, Jr. Colored, William H. Crowell and Annie M. Yantis. Grammar, Howe, principal, and Laura S. Templeton, Mary E. Joy, Annie Smith, and Eva E. Burke, assistants. High, same as in 1866.

The annual census showed the number of white children between 5 and 15 to be 2,133; colored, 69; Indian, living with white families, 10; total number entitled to draw school money, 2,212. White children under 5, 1,649; colored, 33; Indian, 4; Chinese under 15, 45. Total in city under 15, 3,943. Twenty of the Chinese children were reported as attending a private school taught by benevolent women, and held two days in a week. The receipts for the year were \$33,639.47, and the expenditures, \$43,207.06.

(1868.) Board organized January 6th. A law was passed February 20th authorizing the levying of a special tax, for building purposes, of 10 cents on the \$100 for two years, but it was to be ratified by a vote of the people at the municipal election held in March. At the election it carried by a large majority. Under this law some \$11,000 was raised. To accommodate the necessary number of pupils, the board had the Franklin building raised twelve feet, so as to give an additional story, in which a new grade of the grammar school was accommodated. The work cost \$5,259.85. Primary building No. 3 was also raised, at a cost of \$1,344.25.

The annual report showed that in the last term the number enrolled was 1,727—920 boys and 807 girls; average attendance, 1,142. There were 913 in the primaries, 400 in the intermediates, 308 in the grammar, 33 in the colored, 29 in the ungraded and 44 in the high. Born in California, 1,241; in other states, 426, and in foreign countries, 61. Average enrollment during the year, 1,791, with average attendance of 1,146.

The census showed: White boys between 5 and 15, 1,247; girls, 1,311. Colored boys, 31; girls, 33. Indian boys, 3; girls, 5. Total entitled to draw school money, 2,630. White children under 5, 1,582; colored, 16; Indian, 1. Total in the city under 15, except Mongolians, 4,229. Number of Chinese under 10 was reported as 15, and the number of all ages attending private school was 30. Of the white children between 5 and 15, 1,696 attended public schools, 496 private schools and 366 were non-attendants.

The schools and teachers were: Primary No. 1, Mrs. Folger principal, and Emma Hoit assistant; No. 2 (Lincoln), same teachers as in 1867; No. 3, Clara M. Garfield and Mercy Waters; No. 4, Mrs. E. A. Southworth and Jennie A. Gourley; No. 5, Hattie M. Osborn and Mattie H. Gilmer; No. 6, Sarah J. Landon and Nellie J. Sprague. No. 7, Alida O. Paine and Sophia P. Gregory. Intermediate No. 1, Fanny E. Bennett, principal, and Addie H. Wells assistant; No. 2, same teachers as in 1867; No. 3, Mary E. Merrill and Julia A. Jones; No. 4, same teachers as in 1867. Ungraded, Chamberlain. Colored, Crowell. Grammar, Howe, principal, and Laura S. Templeton, Mary E. Joy, Mary J. Watson, Mrs. L. H. Wells, Libbie H. Burke, Sarah J. Weir and Eva E. Burke, assistants.



High, Templeton and Miss Lyon. The receipts were \$43,194.68, and the expenditures \$48,362.11.

(1869.) Board organized January 11th. In May two new primaries were opened, and still the schools were inconveniently full. Early in the spring, under directions of the board, the committee on buildings made search for lots in the second and third wards on which to erect school buildings, but the price of real estate had so greatly enhanced, not to say inflated, that it was found impossible to secure such lots as would be convenient without paying enormous sums for them; and as a last resort the superintendent recommended the erection of wooden buildings substantially like that at Ninth and M, on the lot at Thirteenth and G and in the rear of the Franklin building. Contracts were let, and the two houses were completed. In less than a fortnight after their completion, an incendiary set fire to the two-story wooden building at Thirteenth and G, and that building and the new one adjoining were consumed. Temporary arrangements for Intermediate No. 3, and Primaries Nos. 5 and 8 were made in a brick building at Fourteenth and I and the H-street M. E. church for two months. In accordance with the general desire of the people in that section of the city, and also with the unanimous opinion of the board, it was determined to erect a two-story brick building, substantially like the one at Seventh and G, at the corner of Thirteenth and G. This was done and the three schools moved into it for the fall term. These structures and other necessary expenses caused an unexpectedly heavy burden, and money was borrowed at a low rate

of interest to enable the board to pay cash for the work. The cost of this new work was: Contract price of Primary No. 8, \$1,750; of No. 9, \$2,425, and of the brick Washington school house, \$13,720.

At the regular meeting in November a petition was presented and signed by over 400 citizens asking that the study of the German language be introduced in the schools. Deeming the subject of importance and deserving of a favorable response, if the necessary funds could be obtained, the board at that meeting unanimously adopted this resolution:

That upon receipt of authority from the Legislature for the levying of a maximum tax for school purposes of 35 cents on each \$100, the superintendent is hereby authorized to employ a teacher of the German language for the high and grammar schools.

By another resolution, a committee was appointed to memorialize the Legislature for the passage of such an act. Such a law was passed, to be ratified by the people at the municipal election in 1870. The design for raising the additional funds was mainly to pay off the indebtedness that had been incurred on account of the new buildings.

From the annual report it appeared that at the end of the year the number enrolled was 2,200—1,128 boys and 1,072 girls, with an average attendance of 1,584. There were in the primaries 1,253, intermediates 435, grammar 366, colored 65, ungraded 40, high 41. Born in California, 1,685; in other states, 455; in foreign countries, 60. Average on the rolls during the year, 2,002—1,035 boys and 967 girls, with an average attendance of 1,423.

The census returns showed: White boys between 5 and 15, 1,350; girls, 1,479. Colored boys, 34; girls,

33. Indian boys, living with white families, 4; girls, 9. Total entitled to receive school money, 2,909. White children under 5, 1,699; colored, 23; Indian, 1. Mongolians under 15, 23. Total under 15, 4,655. About 50 Chinese children and adults were returned as attending Sunday schools.

Primary principals: No. 1, Kate Burns; No. 2, Mary A. Keegan; No. 3, Clara M. Garfield; No. 4, Jennie A. Gourley; No. 5, Mattie H. Gilmer; No. 6, Sarah J. Landon; No. 7, Alida O. Paine; No. 8, Mrs. Esther A. Stacey; No. 9, Ella F. Combs. Assistants: No. 1, Emma Hoit; No. 2, Annie O. Pond; No. 3, Mercy Waters; No. 4, Fanny Devine; No. 5, Nora J. Mitchell; No. 6, Nellie J. Sprague; No. 7, Belle Kemble; No. 8, Sarah C. Marvin; No. 9, Miss N. J. Miller. Intermediate principals: No. 1, Fanny E. Bennett; No. 2, Mary E. Sanders; No. 3, Harriet McCormack; No. 4, Maggie A. Woodland. Assistants: No. 1, Addie H. Wells; No. 2, Clara J. Jones; No. 3, Louise G. Rudolph; No. 4, Julia A. Jones. Ungraded: W. H. Crowell. Colored: Mrs. Emily A. Aubery. Grammar: Howe, principal. Assistants: No. 1, Laura S. Templeton; No. 2, Marietta E. Hall; No. 3, Mrs. E. A. Southworth; No. 4, Mrs. L. H. Wells; No. 5, Mary E. Wall; No. 6, Sarah J. Weir; No. 7, Mary J. Watson. High: Templeton, principal; Rev. H. W. Brown and Belle W. Taylor, assistants.

The receipts for the year were \$78,000.94, and the expenditures \$77,870.44.

(1870.) Board organized January 3d. On the 20th, Arnold Dulon was elected teacher of German, and commenced the following Wednesday. Over

200 pupils were enrolled in his classes—15 in the high, and 190 in the grammar schools. The trustees gave to the board the use of the entire public square between O and P, Ninth and Tenth, provided a suitable fence around it was maintained. When the schools opened for the May term they were very much overcrowded, particularly the grammar, which numbered 417. The third and fourth grades of that school were transferred to the Washington building. At the close of the year the superintendent reported that all the schools were full, except that in the alley, I and J, Fourth and Fifth, and he said that would continue to be the smallest of the primaries, "as the greed of money, which had seized some of our wealthy property holders, could only be satisfied by the erection of Chinese tenement houses all around that school lot, except on the alley side, and we were compelled last spring to close up the I-street entrance and force the children to go in and out through the alley."

In May a contract was let for the erection of a two-story brick at Sixteenth and N, for \$8,820, and on July 25th, the building was formally named the "Jefferson school house." The old wooden house was sold and Primary No. 6 was for a time conducted in a private dwelling house on O street. The brick building was completed in September and ready for occupation when it was set on fire by an incendiary, at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 27th, and destroyed. On the 28th, a special meeting of the board was held, and it was determined to build another brick building in accordance with the same plans, by day's work, and Daniel Brown, a member of the board, was appointed to superintend its construction. The burned build-

ing was insured for \$6,000, but the company in which it was insured declined to pay over two-thirds of that amount on some technical ground, and \$5,000 was secured on a compromise. The work of re-building was commenced October 25th, and the building was finished in February, 1871.

The annual report showed that in the last term of the year there were 2,356 enrolled—1,219 boys and 1,137 girls, with an average attendance of 1,781. There were in the primaries 1,290, intermediates 481, grammar 417, colored 70, ungraded 38, and high 60. Of those, 1,811 were born in California, 460 in other states, and 85 in foreign countries. Those who took German were 121. The average number on the rolls for the year was 2,290—1,186 boys and 1,104 girls, with an average attendance of 1,742.

The annual census showed: White boys between 5 and 15, 1,506; girls, 1,573. Colored boys, 37; girls, 42. Indian boys, 2; girls, 4. Total entitled to draw school money, 3,158. Of these, 2,124 were reported attending public schools, 529 private, and 505 non-attendants. White children under 5, 1,792; colored, 38; Mongolians under 15, 50. Total children under 15, 4,988.

The teachers were: Primary principals, same as in 1869, except No. 3, Jennie Dreman; No. 8, Addie H. Wells; No. 9, Louise G. Rudolph. The salary paid primary principals was \$800 per annum. Intermediate principals, same as in 1869, except No. 4, Julia A. Jones. Each paid \$850 per annum. Ungraded, Crowell, \$900 per annum. Colored, Mrs. Aubery, \$900 per annum. Grammar, A. H. McDonald, principal, \$1,500. High, Templeton, principal, \$1,650. Primary assistants: No. 1, Fanny Dennis;

No. 2, Annie C. Weeks; No. 3, Lizzie Houck; No. 4, Emma Hoit; No. 5, Jennie V. Burke; No. 6, Mary C. Heaton; No. 7, Belle Kemble; No. 8, Sarah C. Marvin; No. 9, Zetta Kendall. Salaries \$400 per annum. Intermediate assistants: No. 1, Mamie E. Patterson; No. 2, Sue V. Heard; No. 3, Belle M. Hill; No. 4, Maggie Palmer. Salaries \$450 per annum. Grammar assistants: No. 1, Mary J. Watson; No. 2, Laura S. Templeton; No. 3, Marietta E. Hall; No. 4, Ella F. Combs; No. 5, Mrs. L. H. Wells; No. 6, Mrs. Sarah J. Folger; No. 7, Sarah J. Weir; No. 8, Clara J. Jones; No. 9, Miss N. J. Miller. Miss Miller and Mrs. Folger taught at the Washington, and the rest at the Franklin. Salaries, \$850 per annum. High school assistants: Rev. H. W. Brown, \$1,200, and Belle W. Taylor, \$900.

Dulon, the teacher of German, received \$1,200. He had one class in the high and four in the grammar schools, which he taught daily. The amount expended during the year for new work in buildings was \$18,774.04; receipts, \$81,115.51; expenditures, \$80,770.47.

(1871.) Board organized January 2d. In August a third and fourth grade of the grammar was transferred to the Jefferson building, on account of the crowded condition of the Franklin. In the last term there were 2,458 pupils on the rolls—1,249 boys and 1,209 girls; average attendance, 1,803. There were in the primaries 1,206, intermediates 564, ungraded 40, colored 58, grammar 534, and high 56. Born in California, 1,946; in other states, 439, and in foreign countries, 73. Average on the rolls for the year,

2,415—1,237 boys and 1,178 girls. Yearly average attendance, 1,793.

The school census showed: Number of children between 5 and 15, 3,234. White boys, 1,515; girls, 1,641. Colored boys, 39; girls, 35. Indian boys, 2; girls, 2. Number of white children under 5, 1,783; colored, 33. Mongolians under 15, 56. Total under 15, 5,106.

The teachers were: Primary principals same as the last year, except No. 7, Belle Kemble; No. 8, Addie H. Wells; No. 9, Zetta Kendall. Intermediate principals same as last year, except No. 4, Jennie V. Burke. Grammar, ungraded and colored principals the same as the last year, except that the salary of the grammar school principal was fixed at \$1,500, and that of the teacher of the colored school at \$1,000. J. W. Roper was principal of the high school, and his salary was \$1,800. Primary assistants: No. 1, Lou C. Hagan; No. 2, Zourie Ketchum; No. 3, Lizzie Houck; No. 4, Mary R. Dunphy; No. 5, Lizzie McCleery; No. 6, Maggie Hyndman; No. 7, Georgie E. Mixer; No. 8, Sarah C. Marvin; No. 9, Mary F. Trafton. Intermediate assistants: No. 1, Maggie Palmer; No. 2, Sue V. Heard; No. 3, Annie C. Weeks; No. 4, Annie C. Herndon. Grammar assistants: No. 1, Mary J. Watson; No. 3, Mrs. M. E. Stahl; No. 3, Laura S. Templeton; No. 4, Emily F. Geer; No. 5, Jennie Huntsinger; No. 6, Mrs. L. H. Wells; No. 7, Mrs. Sarah J. Folger; No. 8, Annie Grogan; No. 9, Sarah J. Weir; No. 10, N. J. Miller; No. 11, Mrs. L. A. Covington. [Miss Grogan and Mrs. Covington taught at the Jefferson building.] High school assistants: H. H. Howe, \$1,700, and Belle W. Taylor.



CAPITAL PRIMARY.





The receipts for the year were \$72,810.42, and the expenditures \$71,351.80.

(1872.) Board organized January 1st. On October 26th the corner stone was laid of the Sacramento grammar-school building, on the public square between I and J, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. The board secured a lease of the square at a nominal rent for a long term of years, from the city trustees. It was designed that all the grammar schools in the city would be brought into it, where they could be directly under the eye of the principal. The building was estimated to cost, when completed and furnished, about \$60,000. It is built after the plans of the Oakland high school, except that it is of brick, while the Oakland building is of wood. The Sacramento grammar-school building is about 78 feet square, and three stories in height. On October 28th, there was considerable discussion in the board as to the name of the new school, and it was decided to call it "Grammar School."

On December 27th, an evening school was established at the Franklin building. On January 29th, Roper resigned as principal of the high school, and J. Derham was elected, but he declined on account of ill health. On February 26th, H. H. Howe was elected principal, and Rev. William Binet first assistant. Howe resigned April 29th, and his brother, E. P. Howe, was elected principal. March 25th, Dulon, the teacher of German, resigned, and Mrs. Rosanna Hagan was elected to fill the vacancy. On April 29th, Max Straube was elected to the place.

On April 8th, Judge E. B. Crocker proposed to

exchange with the board lots 7 and 8, P and Q, Fourth and Fifth, for lot 7, O and P, Second and Third, and to remove the school house, etc., to the new location, and place the same in good condition. The proposition was accepted, and the change was made.

At the end of the year, Superintendent Denson presented an elaborate report, which does not appear among the records, but a copy was published in the "Record" newspaper, and from it the following abstract is made:

#### Condition of the primaries:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.	No. 7.	No. 8.	No. 9.
Number of boys enrolled .....	64	102	42	98	58	56	55	52	58
Number of girls enrolled .....	70	95	37	73	51	50	62	52	74
Average attendance .....	100	114	73	112	99	86	94	80	86
Boys in graduating class .....	18	32	17	15	18	13	11	18	8
Girls in graduating class .....	16	45	16	16	13	12	13	15	14
Boys in assistant's class .....	25	67	25	57	25	26	35	34	33
Girls in assistant's class .....	38	53	21	33	23	24	30	30	37

#### Condition of the intermediates:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Total.
Number of boys enrolled .....	71	69	86	73	299
Number of girls enrolled .....	77	61	78	76	292
Average attendance .....	119	77	112	112	420
Boys in graduating class .....	25	28	31	38	122
Girls in graduating class .....	31	22	33	45	131
Boys in assistant's class .....	46	36	48	35	165
Girls in assistant's class .....	46	33	52	31	162

In the grammar school there were enrolled 247 boys and 293 girls; average attendance, 417. Born in California, 390; in other states, 126; in foreign countries, 15. Number studying German, 87.

In the high school 42 boys and 67 girls were enrolled, with an average attendance of 85. Five graduated last year; number in graduating class, 4 boys and 5 girls. The pupils were studying: Algebra, 87; English literature, 10; rhetoric, 64; French, 40; physiology, 37; natural philosophy, 36; German, 55; declamation, 99; composition, 10; geometry, 37; Latin, 64; chemistry, 10; history, 64; Greek, 4.

In the ungraded school, Crowell, teacher, were enrolled 34 boys and 16 girls, with an average attendance of 35.

In the colored school, Mrs. Aubery, teacher, were enrolled 35 boys and 27 girls, with an average attendance of 37.

The teachers were: Primaries—Principals: No. 1, Kate Burns; No. 2, Annie C. Herndon; No. 3, Jennie Dreman; No. 4, Jennie A. Gourley; No. 5, Mattie H. Gilmer; No. 6, Maggie Hyndman; No. 7, Addie H. Wells; No. 8, Kate Van Guelder; No. 9, Zetta Kendall. Salaries, \$800 per year. Assistants: No. 1, Lou C. Hagan; No. 2, Louise Ketchum; No. 3, Ida M. Lynch; No. 4, Mary R. Dunphy; No. 5, Lizzie McCleery; No. 6, Cannie Carlisle; No. 7, Sallie Adams; No. 8, Grace E. Kidd; No. 9, Mary C. Heaton. Salaries, \$500. Intermediates—Principals: No. 1, Maggie Palmer; No. 2, Sue V. Heard; No. 3, Harriet McCormack; No. 4, Jennie V. Burke. Salaries, \$850. Assistants; No. 1, Henrietta Slater; No. 2, Martha E. Griffin; No. 3, Annie C. Weeks; No. 4, Maggie Kilgariff. Salaries, \$550. Grammar: A. H. McDonald, principal, \$1,750. First grade, Mary J. Watson and Julia Colby, \$1,000; second, Laura S. Templeton, Emily F. Geer, Jennie Huntsinger; third, Laura H. Wells, Sarah J. Folger, Charlotte Slater;

fourth, Georgie E. Mixer, N. J. Miller, and Helen Weir, \$850 each. High: E. P. Howe, principal, \$1,800; assistants: Wm. Binet, \$1,800, and Alice H. Dwinell, \$900. Teacher of German, Max Straube, \$1,200.

The June census showed: White boys between 5 and 15, 1,598; girls, 1,718. Colored boys, 36; girls, 31. Indian boys, 3; girls, 3. Total, 3,389. White children under 5, 2,663; colored, 46; Indian 1. Total, 2,710. Total under 15, 6,099. There were 1,500 volumes in the school library. Receipts for the year, \$65,028.91; expenditures, \$62,785.52.

(1873.) Board organized January 6th. The night school had about 200 pupils; and about 250 on the roll, and in January Jennie Huntsinger and Mrs. L. H. Wells were elected assistants—E. P. Howe was the principal. In April, however, two of the teachers were dropped, and Mrs. Huntsinger remained in charge. On January 13th, an application was made by a colored pupil to attend the school, and it was referred to a committee to ascertain whether its granting would endanger the receipt of the State and county moneys coming to the department. The application was granted on the 27th, and the board resolved:

That, in the opinion of the board, the colored school should be maintained as it is now constituted, with the expectation that our Supreme Court will soon render a decision upon the constitutionality of the State law, prohibiting the attendance of colored children in the public schools with the whites.

On April 12th, Mrs. Aubery, the teacher of the colored school, resigned, and Sarah M. Jones was elected.

On July 7th, D. C. Stone was elected principal of the high school, but he resigned on the 21st, and O. M. Adams was elected.

The new grammar-school building was opened for the inspection of the public on August 30th, and on September 1st it was first occupied as a school. All of the grammar classes were moved into it, and it was filled beyond expectation. The Franklin building was used for intermediate and primary schools.

At the last regular meeting of the board, on December 29th, an application was made by two colored girls for admission into the grammar school. It was granted, provided they passed the requisite examination, by a vote of 6 to 1. The following resolution was also adopted by the same vote:

That any pupil in either of the ungraded schools who shall, upon examination by the principal of the grammar school, be found qualified, shall be by such principal received into the grammar school.

During the year a new course of study was adopted, which went into effect at the beginning of the last term. It gave two years to the primary, instead of three, and made the course to cover eight years, instead of nine, as theretofore. Intermediate No. 5, and Primary No. 10 were created during the year.

At the close of the year the schools and teachers were, and salaries changed, as designated:

High, 118 pupils. Principal, Adams, \$240 per month; first assistant, Emma L. Hawks, \$100; second, Alice H. Dwinell, \$100.

Grammar, 678 pupils. Principal, McDonald; vice-principal, Mary J. Watson, \$100. Assistants: No. 2, Julia Colby; No. 3, Agnes S. Jaycoax; No. 4, Emily F. Geer; No. 5, Jennie Huntsinger; No. 6, Mrs. L.

H. Wells; No. 7, Sarah J. Folger; No. 8, Charlotte Slater; No. 9, Georgie E. Mixer; No. 10, N. J. Miller; No. 11, Helen Weir; No. 12, Henrietta Slater, \$85 each.

Intermediate—Same salaries. No. 1, Maggie Palmer, principal, and Mrs. L. A. Billett, assistant, 137 pupils; No. 2, Annie C. Weeks and Carrie Leonard, 115; No. 3, Sue V. Heard and Carrie L. Ray, 134; No. 4, Harriet McCormack, and Clara Burke, and Mary E. G. Wolfe, 181; No. 5, Jennie V. Burke and Grace E. Kidd, 105.

Primaries—Same salaries. No. 1, Mary C. Heaton, principal, and Belle S. Leary, assistant, 76 pupils; No. 2, Kate Burns and Louise C. Hagan, 110; No. 3, Kate Van Guelder and Jennie Anderson, 84, No. 4, Mattie H. Gilmer and Lizzie McCleery, 73; No. 5, Maggie Hyndman and Cannie Carlisle, 118; No. 6, Jennie A. Gourley and Sallie Adams, 118; No. 7, Addie H. Wells and Mary R. Dunphy, 78; No. 8, Ella M. Harrison and Ida M. Lynch, 119; No. 9, Zetta Kendall and Jennie Dwinell, 119; No. 10, Annie C. Herndon and Juanita A. Smith, 100.

Ungraded—No. 1, Crowell, 44; No. 2, Sarah M. Jones, 38.

In the high school there were 44 boys and 74 girls, with an average attendance of 101. Thirty of them took German. Mrs. E. C. Bingay taught drawing in the schools, at a salary of \$75 per month; F. L. Landis, penmanship, \$100; A. H. Ungar, German, \$120, and J. G. Yarndley music, \$100.

(1874.) Board organized January 5th. At the school election in December, 1873, an issue was made

on the question of the admission of colored children into the grammar school, and A. C. Hinkson was elected superintendent, and George S. Wait and W. F. Knox directors, all Democrats—with John F. Dreman, Republican, who had voted against the adoption of the resolution of December 29, 1873, by the late board. On January 7th, Superintendent Hinkson served on the principal of the grammar school the following:

You are hereby instructed to admit no children of African descent, or Indian children, into your school, and if any make application for admission direct them to the superintendent, who will issue permits for their admission into the schools provided for them by law.

The notice called attention to the statute on the subject. The principal refused to obey this direction and was suspended by the superintendent. A special meeting of the board was called on the 8th, and the principal stated that the directions of the superintendent were in conflict with the resolution passed by the board, and asked what course he should pursue. Director Welty offered the following, which was adopted by a vote of 5 to 3:

That the teachers are instructed that the paramount source of power rests in the board, in reference to the subject matter embraced in the communication from the principal of the grammar school.

The action of the superintendent was disapproved, and the principal reinstated by a vote of 5 to 3. Director Dreman offered the following, which was lost—3 to 5:

That it is the duty of Superintendent Hinkson to redeem his pledge to the people of Sacramento city by using all legal means to prevent the admission of colored children into the white schools.



Director Knox offered the following:

That the resolution of December 29, 1873, by the board of education, admitting certain colored children into the white grammar school, is a palpable violation of the statute of this State.

Director Welty offered this in addition:

But is in strict harmony with the constitution and laws of the United States.

The amendment was adopted—5 to 3, and the resolution as amended passed by a vote of 6 to 2.

The finance committee, in their annual report of estimates for the tax levy, reported that to establish separate primary, intermediate and grammar schools, and possibly a high school, if the people demanded them, for the colored children, would cost about \$13,000 for the first year, and about \$3,000 annually thereafter, for the eastern courts had decided that such separate schools must be the same as those for white children.

On February 24th, Director Knox offered the following:

Whereas, doubts have existed in the minds of the majority of this board of the constitutionality of the statute providing separate schools for colored children, and they, acting under that impression, have disregarded the same; and, whereas, the Supreme Court of this State has decided said statute to be constitutional, and the citizens of this city did, by a large majority, at the recent school election, declare themselves in favor of the enforcement of said statute; and, whereas, this board cannot now disregard said statute without violating their official duties; therefore,

Resolved, That the resolution adopted by this board, December 29, 1873, admitting certain colored children into the white grammar school, and authorizing the principal of said school to admit pupils from any other school, upon their passing the proper examination by him, be and the same is hereby

rescinded; that the colored children now attending the white grammar school be transferred to the school provided for them by law; that the committees on rules and regulations and course of study be instructed to ascertain if another teacher is necessary for the colored school in order to give the colored children equal educational facilities with white children, and in the event that they find another teacher necessary, that they call a meeting of the patrons of the colored school and receive suggestions from them as to the selection and election of such teacher by the board.

On the 28th, Director Tracy offered the following as a substitute:

Whereas, the Supreme Court has decided that it is legal to establish separate schools for children of African descent, which afford equal advantages, and conducted under the same rules and regulations as those provided for the education of white children; and, whereas, the rules and regulations for the schools of this city provide one grammar school for the whole city, and graded intermediate and primary schools for white children west of Twenty-second street; and, whereas, it is deemed legal to establish separate schools for children of African descent; therefore,

Resolved, That the necessary steps be taken to secure a suitable building, containing not less than four rooms, and that they be furnished and otherwise prepared, respectively, for the grammar, intermediate, and primary departments, and that one of said rooms be arranged for a night school.

The resolution also called on the city trustees to increase the tax to provide the needed funds. After discussion, a committee was appointed to ascertain what was necessary to be done, and at what expense, to provide separate schools. On April 27th, Director Knox submitted a minority report, stating that there were too many pupils then in the colored school for one teacher to do justice to them, and recommended that the building be enlarged and another teacher employed—one teacher to have charge of the primary

pupils, and the other of those for intermediate and grammar training. On May 25th, a majority report was made that said that the plan proposed by Knox was impracticable, and recommended that colored pupils be admitted into the grammar and high schools, and the balance taught in a separate school. The majority report was adopted.

On June 29th, a special committee reported that the grammar school building had cost \$62,131.43, the grading \$2,738.50, and the sidewalks and fences \$3,361.62.

During the year the position of general principal of the ungraded, primary, and intermediate schools was created, and Harriet McCormack selected. Among other things, the principal was to visit the schools alternately, to instruct and examine the classes, examine the mode of government, and advise with the teachers, and exercise general supervision over those schools. She was also to make a private monthly report, under oath, setting out the efficiency of the teachers, and the general condition of the schools.

Owing to the already crowded condition of the grammar school, a fourth grade class was established in the Washington building.

The report of the census marshal showed: White children between 5 and 17—boys, 1,756; girls, 1,938. Colored boys, 37; girls, 24. Total 3,755. Attending public schools: White, 2,170; colored, 45. Attending private schools: White, 680; colored, 1. Attending no school: White, 844; colored, 15. Under 5 years: White, 1,799; colored, 20. Total number, 5,574. Mongolians under 17, 114; between 5 and 17 attending school, 100.

The annual report of the superintendent at the close of the year showed the condition of the schools to be:

High—Adams, principal, \$240 per month, and Alice H. Dwinell, Agnes S. Jaycoax, and Clara Wall, assistants, \$100 each. Boys enrolled, 30; girls, 72; average attendance, 97. Grammar—McDonald, principal, \$175. Assistants: No. 1, Mary J. Watson, \$100; No. 2, Julia Colby; No. 3, Charlotte Slater; No. 4, Mrs. L. H. Wells; No. 5, Emily F. Geer; No. 6, Annie C. Weeks; No. 7, Sarah J. Folger; No. 8, Carrie L. Ray; No. 9, Narcissa J. Miller; No. 10, Ida M. Lynch; No. 11, Nora Seeley; No. 12, Carrie Leonard; No. 13, Harrietta Deuel. Boys, 396; girls, 393; average attendance, 635. Intermediate—General principal intermediates, primaries, and ungraded, Harriet McCormack, \$100. Principals: No. 1, Lizzie McCleery; No. 2, Mary E. Michener; No. 3, Sue V. Heard; No. 4, Jennie A. Gourley; No. 5, Jennie V. Burke, \$85 each. Assistants: No. 1, Lillie Watson; No. 2, Sarah J. Weir; No. 3, Jennie Dunphy; No. 4, Eleanor M. Smith, Clara Burke, and Jennie McMenemy; No. 5, Jennie Anderson, \$55 each. Boys, 358; girls, 359; average attendance, 568. Primaries—Principals: No. 1, Mary C. Heaton; No. 3, Grace E. Kidd; No. 4, Louise C. Hagan; No. 5, Cannie Carlisle; No. 6, Mrs. L. A. Billett; No. 7, Addie H. Wells; No. 8, Ella M. Harrison; No. 9, Jennie Dwinell; No. 10, Annie C. Herndon, \$80 each. Assistants: No. 1, Belle S. Leary; No. 3, Amelia A. Duggan; No. 4, Helen R. Waldron; No. 5, Mary A. Keegan; No. 6, Clara Orth; No. 7, Margie C. Russel; No. 8, Jennie Armstrong; No. 9, Clara L. Henley; No. 10, Maggie Younger, \$50 each. Boys, 461; girls, 419;

average attendance, 691. Ungraded: No. 1, Helen Weir, \$90; No. 2, Sarah M. Jones, \$100. Boys, 50; girls, 46; average attendance, 75. Night: Boys, 73; girls, 6; average attendance, 56. Totals, boys, 1,368; girls, 1,295; average attendance, 2,143. Born in California, 2,134; in other states, 417; in foreign countries, 129. Average cost per pupil, \$29.20 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Special: Mrs. E. C. Bingay, drawing, \$85; F. L. Landis, night school and penmanship, \$150; A. H. Ungar, German, \$120; J. W. Yarnley, music, \$100. The receipts were for the year \$88,891.32.

(1875.) Board organized January 4th. On February 25th a communication was received from a number of Chinese asking for the use of a school room for the purpose of holding a Chinese night school for those desiring to acquire a knowledge of the English language. It was granted by a vote of 5 to 3. On March 29th, an application was made on behalf of a Chinese girl, born in this city, to enter the schools. Director Montgomery moved that she be admitted into Ungraded No. 2. The motion was lost, 2 to 5, and by the same vote, on motion of Director Cummings, she was admitted into Primary No. 1. On May 31st, Director Montgomery moved that the recommendation of Superintendent Hinkson in his last annual report, that provision be made for an additional class for the colored children, be adopted, the change to be made at the commencement of the following school year; lost, 3 to 4. In July, Director Tracy stated that there were about 40 children from the Protestant orphan asylum attending the primaries, and suggested that an ungraded school

be established for them convenient to the asylum. No action in regard to the matter was taken during the year. On July 7th, a resolution was adopted to establish graded schools, numbered 5, 6, 7 and 8, in place of the intermediates and primaries, and on the 3d of that month the services of the teachers of writing, music and drawing were dispensed with.

On July 3d, Director Montgomery offered a resolution stating that as the superintendent had recommended in his annual report that provision be made in accordance with existing law and public sentiment, as expressed at the polls, and to subserve the best interests of those immediately interested, to keep white and colored pupils separate in the schools, that in order to carry out his recommendation, a primary be established and named "Primary No. 11," to accommodate, under a separate teacher, all colored children belonging to or eligible to that department; that Ungraded No. 2, under charge of Miss Jones, be continued for the instruction of all colored children who had advanced or may advance beyond the primary department, including those then in the grammar, or who may be entitled, under former regulations, to be admitted therein. Lost.

On account of the crowded condition of the Sacramento grammar school, the Franklin building was turned into a grammar school again, and on July 21st, F. L. Landis, was elected principal of it, at a salary of \$100 a month. On the 26th, the board formally designated the building on the square between I and J, Fifteenth and Sixteenth the "Sacramento Grammar School," and that at Sixth and L the "Franklin Grammar School."

From the annual report of Superintendent Hink-

son, made at the close of the year, the following is taken:

In the night school, in the Franklin building, there were 86 pupils. The school was kept during the winter months only, Landis, principal, and Mrs. A. H. McDonald, assistant. Ungraded No. 1, in a wooden building on J, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth, Helen Weir, teacher, had 56 pupils. Ungraded No. 2 (colored), Miss Jones, teacher, had 50. In those schools the studies taught were the same as those in the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades.

Sacramento Grammar—McDonald, principal, and Mary J. Watson, vice-principal; assistants the same as in 1874, except that Miss Miller and Mrs. Deuel were omitted, and Jennie Anderson added. The classes numbered 55 in the first grade, 72 in the second, 90 in the third and 94 in the fourth.

Franklin Grammar—Landis, principal; assistants: Narcissa J. Miller, Mrs. Jennie Starling, Jennie V. Burke, Jennie Dunphy and Ella M. Harrison. The classes numbered 71 in the third grade and 176 in the fourth. Miss McCormack was supervising principal of the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades.

The lower graded schools were: Fifth grade (formerly intermediates) No. 1, Seventh and G, Jennie A. Gourley teacher, 53 pupils; No. 2, Thirteenth and G, Lizzie McCleery, 39; No. 3, Thirteenth and G, Mrs. M. E. Michener, 54; No. 4, Sixteenth and N, Sue V. Heard, 38; No. 5, in one-story brick building at Tenth and P, Jennie McMenomy, 45; No. 6, in two-story frame building at Fourth and Q, Sarah B. Byron, 45; No. 7, in one-story frame at Ninth and M, Addie H. Wells, 39. Sixth grade (formerly intermediates) No. 1, Seventh and G, Jennie Arm-

strong teacher, 47 pupils: No. 2, Thirteenth and G, Lillian Watson, 42; No. 3, Thirteenth and G, Mary A. Keegan, 45; No. 4, Sixteenth and N, Irene Richardson, 40; No. 5, Tenth and P, Eleanor M. Smith, 48; No. 6, Fourth and Q, Sophia Kropff, 40; No. 7, Fourth and Q, Jennie Heard, 31. Seventh grade (formerly primaries) No. 1, I and J, Fourth and Fifth, Mary C. Heaton teacher, 39 pupils; No. 2, Thirteenth and G, Grace E. Kidd, 39; No. 3, Thirteenth and G, Louise C. Hagan, 29; No. 4, Sixteenth and N, Cannie Carlisle, 33; No. 5, in a temporary frame building on Fourteenth, O and P, Sarah J. Weir, 27; No. 7, Tenth and P, Mrs. Laura A. Billett, 46; No. 8, in one-story frame on Sixth, L and M, in rear of Franklin, Jennie Dwinell, 51; No. 9 Fourth and Q, Annie C. Herndon, 49; No. 10, in temporary frame building at Fifth and N, Martha M. Ross, 24. Eighth grade (formerly primaries) No. 1, I and J, Fourth and Fifth, Belle S. Leary teacher, 40 pupils; No. 2, Thirteenth and G, Amelia A. Duggan, 48; No. 3, Thirteenth and G, Helen R. Waldron, 43; No. 4, Sixteenth and N, Maggie Younger, 50. No. 5, Fourteenth, O and P, Sarah J. Weir, 28; No. 6, Ninth and M, Margie C. Russel, 38; No. 7, Tenth and P, Clara Orth, 62; No. 8, Sixth, L and M, Clara L. Henley, 52; No. 9, Fourth and Q, Carrie M. Wadsworth, 58; No. 10, Fifth and N, Martha M. Ross, 24.

High school, Adams, principal, and Alice H. Dwinell, Agnes S. Jaycoax and Helen M. Pratt, assistants: 18 pupils in the first grade, 36 in the second and 40 in the third.

Ungar was teacher of German, and had in the high



school 23 pupils, in the Sacramento grammar 116, and in the Franklin 52.

Receipts, \$95,720.30; expenses, \$94,324.25.

(1876.) Board organized January 3d. On the 20th, the board asked, in the estimate that was made to the trustees, for \$25,000 for the purpose of providing more school room, as the buildings were insufficient to accommodate the pupils conveniently.

On May 10th, it was resolved to erect a building on the public square between P and Q, Ninth and Tenth streets, and all the necessary plans were prepared and arrangements made. The building was to be in the center of the south half of the square. On the 29th, the city trustees passed an ordinance leasing the square to the board of education, but forbidding the erection of the building. On June 9th, a committee was appointed to wait on the trustees to ask for the square, but that body refused to grant the request. Then the board of education appropriated \$4,000 of the funds in its hands for the purchase of a suitable lot, and one was selected, but the trustees declined to consent to the purchase. The board asked the opinion of lawyers and were advised that no land could be purchased except with the assent of the trustees. On July 1st, a resolution was passed to prepare the Union building for eight class-rooms, to remove the building from Ninth and M to the square between O and P, Ninth and Tenth, and to construct a two-story wooden high-school building at Ninth and M, containing four class-rooms. Later on in that month, a contract was let to construct the high-school building, for \$10,687,



FREMONT PRIMARY.



and on August 31st, the corner stone of the building was laid by the Masons, with appropriate ceremonies. Pioneer Hall, on Seventh street, between J and K was rented and used for a high school while the building was being erected.

On February 28th, Landis resigned as principal of the Franklin Grammar, and S. H. Jackman was elected to the place.

On May 15th, a resolution was offered and laid on the table "that the double-day or half-day system be applied to the eighth grade, when the number of pupils in any day class exceeds 40." On October 30th, however, the system was adopted in some of the lower classes, with the hours of from 9 to 12 for the forenoon class, and 1 to 4 for the afternoon.

May 22d salaries were fixed as follows: High school principal, \$240 per month; first assistant, \$150 per month; the other assistants, \$100; principal of Sacramento grammar, \$175; vice-principal, \$100; principal Franklin grammar, \$100; grammar assistants, \$80; fifth grade, \$80; sixth, \$70; seventh, \$65, and eighth, \$60; ungraded, \$100; German, \$120. June 26th, the position of supervising principal of the lower grades was abolished.

The annual report of the superintendent for this year is not among the records, nor was any portion of it published in the newspapers. Unhappily, also, no directory was issued for 1877, so that I have been unable to find any data as to the condition of the schools during 1876. The receipts were \$100,433.32.

(1877.) Board organized January 2d. On June 23d, Ungar was elected teacher of French in the

high school. September 24th, a resolution was adopted that "whenever a vacancy occurs in a double class, or when it becomes necessary to establish a new class in the seventh or eighth grades, for each of said classes two teachers shall be elected, at a salary of \$35 a month each." On December 29th, a resolution was adopted that "we view with disapprobation the attempts to enact a law looking to a change of the text-books, and regard such proposed law as inimical to the interests of the schools, and in opposition to the wishes of the patrons, on whom no books should be foisted without their consent;" and the legislative delegation was requested to have the city exempted from the operation of any law providing for a change of text-books, and to procure the enactment of a law leaving the matter to the people of the city to be decided by them in their own way. At the last meeting of the board, in January, 1878, Director Young introduced a preamble and resolution reciting that Bancroft & Co. had proposed to introduce the Pacific Coast Readers in even exchange for McGuffey's, and without expense to the patrons; that their readers were a home production and highly endorsed by teachers and leading educators; that their adoption would be without expense; that the interests of the city and State would be subserved by their adoption; that the action of the board on December 29th was premature; therefore, resolved, that the board is opposed to unnecessary and expensive changes of text-books, yet heartily favors the adoption of the Pacific Coast Readers on the terms proposed by Bancroft & Co., as represented in the bill before the Legislature. The matter was referred to the incoming board that was to organize that night.

The annual report of Superintendent Hinkson stated that the double, or half-day class system that was established as an experiment, had proved a success, except that the labor of teaching two separate classes daily was, perhaps, too great for the teachers; but a happy solution of the difficulty had been found by providing a separate teacher for each class, which, among other advantages, had reduced the salaries, and the pupils had a teacher who could devote more time to each individual pupil. "Our experience has convinced us that the double-class system for the eighth grade is a decided improvement on the whole-day system. We have now eight half-day classes, with the same number of teachers, whose monthly salaries aggregate \$280. They can instruct almost as many pupils as are instructed by the same number of teachers in whole-day classes, and whose salaries aggregate \$480, hence we are saving the expense of four additional rooms and \$200 a month in salaries." During the year two new grammar classes were established—one at Thirteenth and G, and the other at the Sacramento grammar. A school house was erected in November, by the managers of the Protestant orphan asylum, at Eighteenth and L, and rented by the board for \$11 per month. In it Ungraded No. 3 was established for the benefit of the orphan children.

The teachers were: High—Adams, principal, and K. W. Brier, Sarah J. Folger, and Julia Colby, assistants.

Sacramento grammar, with first, second, third, and fourth grades—McDonald, principal; Mary J. Watson, vice-principal, and Annie C. Weeks, Addie H. Wells, Charlotte M. Slater, Jennie Anderson, Ida M.

Lynch, Mary C. Heaton, Jennie V. Burke, Jennie McMenony, Grace E. Kidd, Jennie Dwinell, Harrietta Deuel, Sue V. Heard, Mrs. J. E. P. Weeks, and Clara Orth, assistants.

Franklin grammar, with second, third and fourth grades—Mrs. Laura H. Wells, principal, and N. J. Miller, Ella M. Harrison, Belle S. Leary, Jennie Starling and Harriet McCormack, assistants.

Fifth grade—No. 1, Sarah J. Weir; 2d, Louise C. Hagan; 3d, Mary E. Michener; 4th, Lizzie McCleery, 5th, Irene Richardson; 6th, Eleanor M. Smith; 7th, Jennie Armstrong; 8th, Sarah B. Byrod.

Sixth grade—No. 1, Laura A. Billett; 2d, Julia Smith; 3d, Jennie Heard; 4th, Sophia Kropff; 5th, Maggie Younger; 6th, Carrie M. Wadsworth; 7th, Mary E. Evans; 8th, Mary A. Keegan.

Seventh grade—No. 1, Helen R. Waldron; 2d, Margie C. Russel; 3d, Amelia A. Duggan; 4th, Clara L. Henley; 5th, Sarah J. Toll; 6th, Lizzie M. Griffin; 7th, Martha M. Ross; 8th, Annie C. Herndon.

Eighth grade—No. 1, Flora Goldman; 2d, Laura E. Hess; 3d, Mary A. Way; 4th, Abbie L. Holton; 5th, Mattie K. Powers; 6th, Bertie Van Guelder, forenoon; Nettie B. Seeley, afternoon; 7th, Annie C. McCleery; 8th, Laura J. Phillips; 9th, Nina Funston, forenoon; Kate M. Shannon, afternoon; 10th, Nellie M. Shepherd, forenoon; Cannie Mason, afternoon; 11th, Minnie Sweeney, forenoon; Lizzie M. Bernard, afternoon.

Ungraded—No. 1, Helen Weir; 2d, Sarah M. Jones; 3d, Mary E. Mumford.

German, Ungar; penmanship, C. C. Clements; night school, Charles E. Bishop.

Pupils enrolled: High, 35 boys and 62 girls; Sac-

ramento grammar, 317 boys and 386 girls; Franklin grammar, 151 boys and 178 girls; fifth grade, 199 boys and 174 girls; sixth grade, 171 boys and 198 girls; seventh grade, 203 boys and 196 girls; eighth grade, 383 boys and 356 girls; ungraded, 65 boys and 69 girls; total, 1,529 boys and 1,619 girls. German enrollment—High, 13. Grammar: Fourth grade, 68; third, 49; second, 28; first, 17.

The census showed white males between 5 and 17, 2,112; females, 2,152. Colored males, 41; females, 37. Indian, 2. Total, 4,344. Under 5: White, 1,918; colored, 41. Between 5 and 17: White, 2,522; colored, 63; Indian, 2. Attending private schools: White, 817. Attending no school: White, 914; colored, 15. Mongolians under 17, 48; between 5 and 17 attending school, 3.

The disbursements during the year were \$100,-433.32. The new high school building cost \$12,-427.95.

(1878.) Board organized January 7th. Director Johnson introduced a resolution urging the legislative delegation to support a bill to provide for the compilation and publication of text-books by the State, and their gratuitous distribution among pupils. The matter was discussed and indefinitely postponed. The location of the brick building in the alley between I and J, Fourth and Fifth was pronounced unsuitable by the health officer, and so being considered by the board, the school was abandoned. It was decided to sell the property when a favorable opportunity presented. A frame building of one room was constructed on the public square at Twenty-seventh and



J, into which Ungraded No. 1 was moved. The frame building in the rear of the Franklin was removed to the Fourth and Q lot, adjacent to the building that was there, and another story added. Ungar, the teacher of German and French, died in September, 1878, and Theodore Suchlke was elected to teach German, and he filled the place for a time. L. G. J. de Finod was elected teacher of French in the high school. The superintendent's report at the end of the year commended the half-day system in the eighth grade as being a marked success. In the night school there were 100 pupils enrolled, and 75 were in regular attendance; 12 were over the age of 25, 30 between 15 and 20, and the remainder between 9 and 15. There was taught commercial and practical arithmetic, bookkeeping, algebra, grammar, penmanship, reading and spelling. Twenty-five of the young men were making fine progress in bookkeeping and commercial arithmetic, and several young women were in attendance. There were in operation the private schools of Mrs. Ross, Goethe and Hunt, for boys and girls; those of the Sisters of Mercy and Mrs. Herman Perry, for girls and young women, and that of the Christian brothers, for boys and young men. Also, Atkinson's business college and E. P. Howe's normal school. There were twelve public school buildings, with sixty-three class rooms. At Tenth and P there was a brick building with three rooms and a frame wing with two rooms. On the same block, at Ninth and P, there was a one-story and basement frame with two rooms. The colored school building, on O, Ninth and Tenth, was a frame with one room. At Fourth and Q were two buildings—one two-story frame with five rooms, and

adjacent to it another two-story frame with four rooms. The buildings belonging to the department were valued at \$198,000.

The teachers were: High—Adams, principal, \$2,500; K. W. Brier, vice-principal and principal of evening school, \$2,000; Sarah J. Folger and Julia Colby, first and second assistant, respectively, \$1,000 each; teacher of French, de Finod, \$500. Sacramento grammar—McDonald, principal, \$2,000; Mary J. Watson, vice-principal, \$1,115. First grade, Annie C. Weeks and Addie H. Wells, \$850; second, Charlotte M. Slater, Jennie V. Burke, Jennie McMenony, and Jennie Anderson, \$800; third, Jennie Armstrong, Grace E. Kidd, Clara Orth, and Sue V. Heard, \$750; fourth, Sarah J. Weir, Helen R. Waldron, Harrietta Deuel, Eleanor M. Smith, and Amelia A. Duggan, \$750. Franklin grammar—Mrs. Wells, principal, \$125 per month; second grade, N. J. Miller and Mary E. Michener, \$80; third, Belle S. Leary and Mrs. S. B. Byrod, \$75; fourth, Jennie Starling, Minnie Sweeney, and Ella M. Harrison, \$75. Fifth grade—No. 1, Louise C. Hagan; No. 2, Julia Smith; No. 3, Mattie K. Powers; No. 4, Jennie Heard; No. 5, Irene Richardson; No. 6, Mattie J. Frazee; No. 7, Mary A. Keegan; No. 8, Mrs. E. C. A. English, \$70 each. Sixth grade—No. 1, Mrs. Martha M. Ross; No. 2, Maggie Younger; No. 3, Sophia Kropff; No. 4, Mrs. E. M. Seymour; No. 5, Nellie M. Shepherd; No. 6, Carrie M. Wadsworth; No. 7, Lizzie M. Griffin; No. 8, Mary E. Evans, \$650 per annum each. Seventh grade—No. 1, Annie C. Montgomery; No. 2, Margie C. Russel; No. 3, Flora Goldman; No. 4, Nettie B. Seeley; No. 5, Mrs. Sarah J. Toll; No. 6, Clara L. Henley; No. 7, Laura J. Phillips; No. 8, Bertie Van

Guelder, \$600. Eighth grade—forenoon: Mollie E. Ackley and Lucy B. Nichols, Seventh and G; Clara J. Harwood, Sixteenth and N; Cannie Mason and Emma Doherty, Tenth and P; Alice Griffiths, Fourth and Q, \$350. Afternoon: Maggie Little and Etta M. Bockrath, Seventh and G; Nina Funston, Sixteenth and N; Lillian Bird and Lucy C. O'Brien, Tenth and P; Lizzie M. Bernard, Fourth and Q, \$350. Full-day: Mary A. Way, Thirteenth and G; Annie C. McCleery, Fourth and Q, \$700. Temporary school: Kate M. Shannon, Fourteenth and I, \$550. Ungraded—No. 1, Helen Weir; No. 2, Sarah M. Jones; No. 3, Mary E. Mumford, \$900; No. 4, Laura E. Hess, \$550. Supervising principal, Harriet McCormack, \$800; assistant night school, B. F. Howard, \$250; German, E. Keman, \$1,000. Enrollments in high school, 37 boys and 82 girls. Sacramento grammar, 351 boys and 396 girls. Franklin, 175 boys and 239 girls. Fifth grade, 200 boys and 213 girls. Sixth, 220 boys and 192 girls. Seventh, 243 boys and 217 girls. Eighth, 380 boys and 352 girls. Ungraded, 113 boys and 129 girls. Totals: 1,719 boys and 1,820 girls.

The annual census showed: White children between 5 and 17—2,152 males and 2,229 females; colored, 36 males and 40 females. Total, 4,462. Between 5 and 17 attending private schools: Whites, 803; Mongolians under 17, 29. The receipts for the year were \$78,947.26.

(1879.) Board organized January 6th. On February 6th the board determined to construct a school building with twelve class rooms, on the public square

between P and Q, Ninth and Tenth, and the building committee were directed to request the trustees to grant the use of the south half of the block for that purpose. Plans were drawn, and on March 13th bids were received, but the board determined not to build, as the probable receipts would fall about ten or twelve thousand dollars short of what it was supposed they would amount to at the time the order was made for the building. Afterward different plans were prepared, and on April 15th a motion was carried that a new school house be built at Tenth and P streets, with ten class rooms, and to cost not over \$10,000. May 5th the contract was let for \$9,413. The building was completed and accepted by the board on August 11th, and was formally named the "Capital Grammar School." [This building is now the Capital primary.] Joseph W. Johnson was elected principal of the new school. April 18th, an adjourned meeting was held to take action in the matter of expressing the sentiments of the members of the board as to the probable effect of the adoption of the proposed new constitution on the public schools. A lengthy set of resolutions was adopted, urging voters to defeat the proposed constitution.

According to the annual report of the superintendent at the close of the year, the teachers were:

High school—Principal, Adams; vice-principal, Brier; assistants, Mrs. Folger and Carrie W. Roberts. Sacramento grammar—Principal, McDonald; vice-principal, Miss Watson. Assistants: First grade, Miss Weeks; second, Jennie V. Burke, Sue V. Heard and Miss McMenomy; third, Addie H. Wells, and Misses Kidd and Waldron; fourth, Miss Orth, Mrs. Michener, Mrs. Deuel and Sarah J. Weir. Capital

grammar—Principal, Johnson; first grade, Laura H. Wells; second, N. J. Miller; third, Jennie Anderson, Eleanor M. Smith and Belle S. Leary; fourth, Ella M. Harrison, Minnie Sweeney, Sarah B. Byrod and Amelia A. Duggan. The Franklin building was used for a night school only, and the disposition was to sell it if possible. Fifth grade, same as in 1878; sixth grade, same as in 1878, except Alice R. Tenbrook in place of Miss Evans; seventh, same as in 1878, except Mary A. Way in place of Margie C. Russel; eighth, Amelia Klippel, Lucy Nichols, Hettie A. Palmer, Etta M. Bockrath, Addie Duggan, Clara Felter, Alice Griffiths, Mrs. Kate M. Aiken, Mrs. Clara H. Bradner, Nina Funston, Cannie Mason, Emma Doherty, Maggie Little, Lucy C. O'Brien, Annie C. McCleery, Mollie E. Ackley and Lizzie M. Bernard. Ungraded, same as in 1878, except that No. 5 was established with Charlotte M. Slater as teacher. Supervising principal, Miss McCormack. German and French, Kemen. Principal evening school, W. J. Hyde; assistant, Mary E. Merrill.

High school enrollments, 30 boys and 73 girls, average number per teacher, 24; grammar, 519 boys and 615 girls, average per teacher, 36; fifth grade, 202 boys and 223 girls, average per teacher, 36; sixth grade, 211 boys and 198 girls, average per teacher, 35; seventh grade, 210 boys and 215 girls, average per teacher, 34; eighth grade, 370 boys and 353 girls, average per teacher, 23; ungraded, 142 boys and 128 girls, average per teacher, 42. Total number enrolled, 3,489—1,684 boys and 1,805 girls. Of the number enrolled, 347 had been transferred from dif-

ferent classes, leaving the number actually enrolled, 3,142.

The annual census showed: White children between 5 and 17, 2,209 boys and 2,302 girls; colored, 37 boys and 53 girls; Indian, 2. Under 5 years, 1,770 white and 14 colored. Between 5 and 17, attending private schools, 576 white and 2 colored.

The disbursements during the year were \$81,014.95, of which \$10,733.54 was for new buildings and work.

(1880.) Board organized January 5th. On the 26th the salary of the superintendent was fixed at \$200 per month for himself, \$15 for the truant officer, and \$15 for office rent.

On February 20th, Josiah Johnson appeared before the board and stated that it was the desire of himself and others, to take steps to utilize the wasted efforts of the unemployed young lads of the city, and to that end they desired the use of the Franklin building and grounds, for a term of years, to establish a self-sustaining mechanical or technical school, in which boys could receive a theoretical and practical knowledge of mechanics. The idea was to manufacture that which would be useful as well as ornamental, which could be sold to pay the expenses of conducting the school. It was proposed to establish a foundry and machine shop, among other things. The forenoon was to be devoted to the study of the theory of mechanics, and the afternoon to putting that theory into practice. It was proposed that the school should be controlled by appointed trustees. On March 4th, a lease was entered into by which the building and lot was leased to Johnson and his associ-

ates for five years. This technical school was not fully established during the year.

February 23d, a communication was received from the colored people, asking for the abolition of Ungraded School No. 2, and the reception of their children into any of the graded public schools. The matter was referred to a committee and not acted upon.

An unpleasant episode of the year was the investigation of charges against the principals of the high and Sacramento grammar schools. It is evident from the minutes, that exciting meetings were held, and that considerable feeling existed among some of the members and among the outside partisans of the two principals. The matter resulted in a sort of a compromise finding, and a failure to re-elect McDonald. On July 2d, E. P. Rowell was elected principal of the Sacramento grammar. On September 22d, a resolution was passed that teachers should be promoted by a regular system from the lower grades up.

There were 102 pupils in the high school for the year ending in June, and 15 graduated. There were 1,092 pupils for the year in the grammar schools, and 63 graduated. In the primaries there were 2,556. The night school had 60. In the primaries and some of the grammar grades part of the day was allowed for study during school hours, but in the larger part of the grammar classes the studying was mostly done at home. Only from 10 minutes to half an hour daily was allowed for study in school in the first and second grammar grades. During the year important changes were made in the text-books, by which the number was reduced, and it was claimed that the quality had been improved and the cost lessened.

The disbursements were \$71,788.43, of which \$55,-

058.52 went for salaries of teachers. The cost of maintaining the high school was \$7,309.43. The average number of pupils there was 91, and the cost per pupil \$80.32. The cost of the grammar schools was \$27,462.70; average number of pupils, 790; cost per pupil, \$34.78. The primary department cost \$36,334.88; number of pupils, 1,523; cost per pupil, \$23.86. The cost of the night school was \$681.42, average pupilage, 40; cost per pupil, \$17.04.

The teachers were: High—Same as last year; except Lulu Medbury was second assistant, in place of Miss Roberts. Sacramento grammar—Principal, Rowell; the balance being the same as last year, except that Carrie W. Roberts was an assistant. Capital grammar—Principal, Johnson; second grade, Charlotte Slater, N. J. Miller; third, Eleanor M. Smith, Belle S. Leary; fourth, Ella M. Harrison, Minnie Sweeney, Sarah B. Byrod, Amelia A. Duggan; half-day, Mrs. M. D. Merrill. Fifth grade—Julia Smith, Seventh and G; Mrs. E. C. A. English, Tenth and P; Mattie J. Frazee and Sophia Kropff, Thirteenth and G; Irene Richardson, Sixteenth and N; Mattie K. Powers and Mary A. Keegan, Fourth and Q. Sixth grade—Maggie Younger and Martha M. Ross, Seventh and G; Mrs. E. M. Seymour and Clara L. Henley, Thirteenth and G; Carrie M. Wadsworth, Tenth and P; Lizzie M. Griffin, Ninth and P; Alice R. Tenbrook, Sixteenth and N; Annie McCleery, Fourth and Q. Seventh grade—Flora Goldman, Ninth and P; Bertie Van Guelder and Nellie M. Post, Thirteenth and G; Mary A. Way, Tenth and P; Nettie B. Seeley and Laura J. Philips, Seventh and G; Mrs. N. J. Toll, Sixteenth and N; Annie C. Montgomery, Fourth and Q. Eighth



grade—Forenoon: Amelia Klippel and Mollie E. Ackley, Seventh and G; Addie Duggan and Inie M. Gillis, Thirteenth and G; May Bonte, Sixteenth and N; Cannie Mason and Emma Doherty, Tenth and P; Sarah J. Duffy, Fourth and Q. Afternoon: Hettie A. Palmer and Etta M. Bockrath, Seventh and G; Alice Griffiths and Addie L. Hughes, Thirteenth and G; Nina Funston, Sixteenth and N; Maggie Little and Lucy C. O'Brien, Tenth and P; Lizzie M. Bernard, Flora Weeks and Ida V. Miller, Fourth and Q. Ungraded—No. 1: Helen Weir, Twenty-seventh and J; No. 2, Sarah M. Jones, O, Ninth and Tenth; No. 3, Mary E. Mumford, Protestant orphan asylum; No. 4, Laura E. Hess, Fourth and Q. Mrs. Laura H. Wells was teacher of drawing; E. Keman, of German and French; Miss McCormack, supervising principal.

(1881.) Board organized January 3d. On February 2d, a committee reported that Josiah Johnson and his sons had furnished all the means thus far for the technical school in the Franklin building, and had not received the aid they expected. They had done some mechanical work for the city.

On account of the unusual high water in February, several of the schools were suspended for a time. The greatest inconvenience was at Fourth and Q.

On March 7th, the lot I and J, Fourth and Fifth, was sold for \$2,000, and in June the Franklin property was disposed of for \$4,500. In March the board advertised for a school lot on which to erect a new building, and on April 25th, the building committee reported in favor of purchasing lots 1 and 2,

N and O, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, for \$1,000, from the Exempt Firemen's Association. The purchase was effected on June 13th. On June 20th, the board resolved to erect a four-room building at Twenty-fourth and N and a two-room building at Twenty-seventh and J, each room to accommodate 50 pupils, but the latter was not built during the year. The night school was moved into the high school building.

On October 17th, there were 59 pupils in the first grade of the Sacramento grammar, 113 in the second, 157 in the third and 163 in the fourth; total, 492. In the Capital grammar: 41 in the first, 68 in the second, 118 in the third and 133 in the fourth; total, 360. In the eight classes of the fifth grade, 313 and 78 in the ungraded. On the 31st, the enrollments were: 107 in the high school, 974 in the grammar, 1,995 in the primary and 112 in the night; total, 3,188.

For a part of a year a principal was maintained in each building, and on December 26th, a resolution was introduced, but not acted on, that the senior fifth grade teacher in each primary building be declared principal in the school, to act under the supervision of the general principal.

The annual report of the superintendent for this year is not among the records of the board, and the only available data of the condition of the schools is in a brief article in the "Record-Union" newspaper of January 2, 1882, which showed that the expenditures had been \$77,183.86, of which \$7,498.65 was for buildings, and \$56,244.58 for salaries. The data as to pupilage is:

	High.	Grammar.	Primary.	Night.	Total.
Average number enrolled.....	105	1,127	2,162	112	3,506
Average number belonging.....	89	801	1,706	69	2,665
Average attendance.....	87	734	1,576	57	2,454
Number of teachers.....	4	26	49	2	81
Number of buildings.....	1	2	11	-----	14
Number of class rooms.....	4	23	42	-----	69

The cost per pupil, based on the average number belonging, was \$27.58, and based on the number taught \$20.96.

In each of the eighth grade class rooms two classes were taught daily by different teachers—one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. The teachers in the high school were the same as before, except that Miss Medbury resigned. Sacramento grammar—Principal, Rowell; vice-principal, Miss Watson. Assistants: First, Miss Weeks; second, Misses Burke, Heard, Waldron and Florence Hamilton; third, Misses Orth, Sweeney and Mrs. Hettie A. Dunn; fourth, Miss Weir, Minnie Barkley, Mrs. Deuel, Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Addie H. Irvine. Capital grammar—Principal, Johnson. Assistants: First, Mrs. M. D. Merrill; second, Misses Slater and Miller; third, Misses Smith, Leary and Amelia A. Duggan; fourth, Misses Anderson, Kropff, Richardson and Harrison. Fifth grade—Washington, Misses Griffin and Tenbrook; Union, Miss Smith; Lincoln, Misses Keegan and Powers; Tenth and P, Mrs. E. C. A. English; Jefferson, Mrs. N. J. Toll. Sixth grade, Washington, Bertie Van Guelder and Miss Seeley; Union, Mrs. Ross and Miss Phillips; Lincoln, Miss Montgomery; Ninth and P, Miss McCleery; Tenth and P, Clara L. Henley; Jefferson, Alice Way. Seventh grade—Jefferson, Lutie Van Guelder and Miss



LINCOLN PRIMARY.



Hess; Union, Misses Little and Doherty; Lincoln, Misses Duffy and Bernard; Ninth and P, Miss Mason; Tenth and P, Mrs. Nellie M. Post; Jefferson, Miss Griffeths. Eighth grade—Forenoon: Washington, Helena Egl and Miss Frazee; Union, Florence Chapman and Mary McClory; Lincoln, Josie Regan and Nellie Haskell; Tenth and P, Rebecca Joseph and Belle Henley; Jefferson, Lillian M. Blue. Afternoon: Washington, Addie L. Hughes and Lizzie McGann; Union, Mrs. W. T. Crowell and Miss Klipple; Lincoln, Inie M. Gillis and Flora Weeks; Tenth and P, Ida V. Miller and Mrs. M. E. Allen; Jefferson, Miss Bockrath. Ungraded—No. 1, Twenty-seventh and J, Helen Weir; No. 2, Miss Jones; No. 3, orphan asylum, Mrs. M. E. Michener; No. 4, Twenty-fourth and N, Mrs. Mumford, principal, and Lucy C. O'Brien and Bertie Piper, assistants. Mlle. L. Louit was teacher of French; Keman, of German; Miss McCormack, supervising principal; Hyde, principal of the night school, and Emma A. Hughes, assistant.

(1882.) Board organized January 2d. On April 24th a resolution was adopted that thereafter, when high school exercises be held, a premium of \$20 would be offered to the young lady pupil who would attend in the least expensive and most appropriate dress.

On May 29th, the building committee was authorized to receive bids for the erection of a two-class room building at Twenty-seventh and J streets, and the old building was ordered to be sold. The contract was let on July 11th to Carle & Croly to build the new building for \$2,297.

The salary of the high school principal was raised to \$2,500. Alice R. Dietrick was elected teacher of penmanship.

The annual report of the superintendent is very meager and general, and from it but little satisfactory data can be obtained. The disbursements of the year were \$77,640.73. There were enrolled 3,513 pupils, and the cost per pupil was \$2.58 per school month. There were three teachers in the high school, a grammar principal at a salary of \$175, one at \$160, a vice-principal at \$115, three grammar school teachers at \$80, and twenty-one at \$75. In the primary department there was one supervising principal at \$100, eight teachers at \$70, eight at \$65, nine at \$60, and fourteen half-day teachers at \$40, and four at \$35. Two teachers of ungraded schools received \$90 each, one \$85, one \$60, one \$40, and one \$35. There were two special teachers of languages, and one of penmanship, and three substitutes. The principal of the night school received \$50 and the assistant \$25.

The new teachers in the Sacramento grammar were: Mrs. Jennie C. Kilgore, Alice R. Tenbrook, Mrs. E. B. Purnell, and Lizzie McGann; in the Capital, Sue V. Heard and Mattie K. Powers, and in the lower grades, Lillian Piper, Antonio Goldman, Etta Beggs, and Rosa Coates. Helen R. Waldron was principal at Twenty-seventh and J, and Mrs. Mumford at Twenty-fourth and N, with Bertie Piper and Emma A. Hughes as assistants. The substitutes were: Mary A. Nagle, Nellie L. Todd, and Pauline M. Eilers. Clara King was night-school assistant.

(1883.) Board organized January 1st. On January 29th, J. L. Crittenden was elected vice-principal

of the high school, and on September 7th Minnie Sweeney was selected as teacher of German. A wooden addition was built on the Sixteenth and N building, to accommodate two additional classes, at a cost of about \$3,500.

The annual census showed: Number of white children between 5 and 17, 2,773 boys, and 2,836 girls; colored, 50 boys, and 51 girls; Indian, 1 boy, and 3 girls. Total number of census children, 5,674; White children under 5, 1,264; colored, 24. Number of enrollments, 3,715; average daily attendance, 3,080; Cost per pupil, based on total enrollment, \$22.51; based on average attendance, \$27.15. The teachers in the high school were: Adams, principal, Crittenden, vice-principal, and Mrs. Folger, assistant.

Sacramento grammar—Rowell, principal; Miss Watson, vice-principal; and Misses Weeks, Burke, Hamilton, Barkley, Klipple, Lillian Piper, Griffin, Addie L. Hughes, Orpha Butler, and McGann, and Mrs. M. L. Bassett, Mrs. Purnell, and Mrs. Seymour, assistants.

Capital Grammar—Johnson, principal; Mrs. Merrill, vice-principal; and Misses Slater, N. J. Miller, Richardson, Sue V. Heard, Duggan, Anderson, Kropff, Alice R. Tenbrook, and Powers, assistants. Miss McCormack, supervising principal of primaries. Fifth grade—Misses Rosa Coates, Alice Way, Julia Smith, Phillips, Montgomery, Clara L. Henley, Blue, and Mrs. Crowell. Sixth grade—Misses Bertie Van Guelder, S. J. Weir, Little, Bernard, Flora Weeks, Gillis, Duffy, Griffiths, and Mrs. Ross. Seventh grade—Misses Lutie Van Guelder, Hess, Chapman, Doherty, Regan, Mason, Ida V. Miller, Bertie Piper, Nellie Haskell, and Mrs. Allen. Eighth grade—



Misses Egl, Hattie Frazee, Lucy Hinkson, Mary McCrory, Maggie Paine, Clara Jackson, Lillie Wilcox, Belle Henley, Mary Cronemiller, Mollie B. Johnson, Mary McManus, Lillian J. Knight, Dora Davis, Ettie Beggs, Jennie Govan, Pauline Eilers, Rebecca Joseph, Mary A. Nagle, and Etta M. Bockrath. Ungraded—Helen Weir, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. M. E. Michener, Clara King, Mrs. Mumford, Emma A. Hughes, and Nellie L. Todd. Substitutes, Ella Pike, Frankie Spaulding, and Ada G. Tenbrook. Hyde, principal night school; Mary L. Woods, assistant.

The receipts were \$85,869.58.

(1884.) Board organized January 7th. On the 28th, a preamble and resolution was introduced reciting that the cost of maintaining the high school was entirely inconsistent with the benefits derived from it, and disproportionate with that of the other schools, and proposing to cut down the salaries. It was referred to the salary committee, but was never acted on. On June 30th, Adams resigned as principal of the high school, and on July 2d Mrs. Folger resigned as assistant. Mrs. E. B. Purnell was elected assistant. Crittenden remained in charge the balance of the school year, and on September 3d W. W. Anderson was elected principal. Crittenden also resigned, and on the 22d H. W. Chapman was elected vice-principal. Mrs. N. E. White was chosen teacher of French, and Mrs. C. N. Post of writing.

On April 28th, it was decided to open a roll for pupils who would attend an evening school for a course in mechanical and industrial drawing, and a

special course in bookkeeping and commercial arithmetic. Such a school was established, and on August 25th, Max Lipowitz was elected to teach it, also German in the day schools.

On September 22d, the building committee was instructed to examine the Perry seminary property, on I, Tenth and Eleventh, with a view of its purchase for a high school. A week later the board agreed to offer \$9,000 for it, but Mrs. Perry wanted \$10,000, and finally it was purchased, in October, for \$9,620.

At the close of the year there were 130 pupils in the high school; 970 in the grammar schools, with an average attendance of 750; and 2,719 in the primaries, with an average of 1,841.

The year's expenses were \$90,915.42.

The new teachers elected into the department were: Ella Kelly, Nellie Miller, Maria Carrington, Minnie Kiefer, Laura Kirn, Henrietta Hersum, Louise Smith, Nellie M. Ogden, and Irene Hardy (night school assistant.)

(1885.) Board organized January 5th. On February 6th, the school at Twenty-fourth and N was made an ungraded school, with Mrs. Mumford as principal. On June 7th, the board determined to build a ten-room wooden building on the public square at P, Ninth and Tenth, similar to the Durant school, in Oakland. On July 3d, the contract was let to Carle & Croly, but afterward it was rescinded, and on the 25th, a bid of Thomas McCaffrey, for \$14,992, was accepted, and on November 2d, the new building was accepted. It is the present Harkness

grammar school. The building in which the grammar school had been, was occupied by the Capital primary. On October 5th, the night school was transferred to the Perry building. On August 31st, Madison Babcock was elected principal of the Sacramento grammar.

The annual census reports showed: White boys, between 5 and 17, 3,631; girls, 3,680. Colored boys, 117; girls, 118. Total number of census children, 7,816. White children under 5, 1,044; colored, 15; Chinese, 26. Total number under 5, 1,085. Number between 5 and 17 attending public schools, 4,281; attending private schools, 1,564. Number of native born Chinese under 17, 270. Number of girls enrolled on school register, 2,318; boys, 2,020. Total, 4,348; average number belonging, 3,182; average daily attendance, 2,972. High school enrollments, 146; grammar, 1,131; primary, 3,071. Monthly salaries paid teachers, \$6,470; average monthly amount needed for the support of the schools, \$9,200; paid for teachers' salaries during the year, \$62,204. Total expenditures for the year, \$92,709.56. Fredericka de Laguna was third assistant in the high school, and teacher of English and French. The other new teachers elected during the year were: Lizzie G. O'Brien, Mrs. J. R. Brown, Lucy T. Heard, Carrie Bellmer, Mrs. Helen Taylor, Mollie L. Brown, Florence Simon, Mrs. A. A. Winans, Emma S. Kleinsorge, and Mary Griffin. Lipowitz was teacher of German and the night school.

(1886.) Board organized January 4th. In February the old buildings on O street and on Tenth street were sold for \$160, and Miss Jones' school was

moved into a room in the Capital primary. On April 26th, the high school was placed on the list of diploma schools by the faculty of the State University, in accordance with the report of a committee of examination that was sent here, thus allowing its graduates to enter the freshmen's class in the university, on the recommendation of the principal, and without an examination. On August 2d, James H. Pond was elected assistant in the high school, and Mrs. N. E. White teacher of French. At the close of the year there were five teachers in the high school and 133 pupils enrolled, with 122 average attendance. In the grammar schools there were twenty-six teachers and 995 pupils. In the primaries, forty-six teachers, and in the night school two. In the German classes were 274 pupils. The total enrollments were 3,162, as against 3,073 the year before. There were 1,942 pupils in the primaries, with an average of 1,729, and 92 in the night school, with an average of 68. There was a decrease in the high school of 31, and an increase of 33 in the grammars and of 72 in the primaries. The number of census children was 5,756, and deducting from that number the 3,162 in the public schools, and the reported 1,000 in private schools, left 1,594 attending no school. The expenditures were \$84,212.38, of which \$65,640 was for salaries of teachers. Average number of pupils to each teacher, 35. Percentage of promotions on average attendance: High and grammars, 80; primaries, 92. In the primaries there were 967 boys and 975 girls; in the grammars, 439 boys and 556 girls; and in the high, 31 boys and 102 girls. The new teachers elected were Kittie Brier,

Louise J. Conrad, Berdie Beggs, Dora Adams, and Maggie McFall.

(1887.) Board organized January 3d. In January the enrollments were 3,195, with an average attendance of 2,813; and in December there were 3,269 enrolled, with an average of 2,859. At the close there were 128 in the high school, with an average of 111; 1,010 in the grammar schools, with an average of 956; 2,041 in the primaries, with an average of 1,738; and 90 in the night school, with an average of 54. The night school gained in October 27, in November 23, and in December 4. The primaries gained in October 70, in November 102, and in December 99. The grammar schools gained in October 29, in November 21, and in December 15. The high school lost in October 9, in November 1, and in December 5. In the French class there were 28; and in the German classes, 22 in the high school and 251 in the grammars. The average number of pupils to a teacher was: In high 22, grammars 36, primaries 32, and night 35. The number of census children was 6,067. Expenditures, \$82,273.09. New teachers elected: Ella G. McCleery, Nettie M. Hopley, Lillie M. Crowell, Kate M. Morford, Laura Toll, and Nettie Price. At the close of the year Christian Dahl was elected teacher of French in the high school.

(1888.) Board organized January 2d. In that month vocal music was introduced, but no special teacher was employed. February 20th, Babcock resigned as principal of the Sacramento grammar, and Mary J. Watson was elected. Miss Weeks suc-

ceeded her as vice-principal. Anderson resigned the principalship of the high school at the close of the school year, and on July 16th, James H. Pond was elected to the position, with Mrs. Purnell first assistant, Christian Dahl second, Miss de Laguna third. On October 2d, Mrs. M. E. Tryon was elected a half-day teacher in the high school, at \$50 per month. On November 26th, a petition was received from the clergy asking for the establishment of a separate school for Chinese children, but no action was taken on it further than that the superintendent was directed to issue no permits to Chinese.

The May census showed: Children between 5 and 17, 6,193—3,108 boys and 3,085 girls. Attending no school, 2,196. Enrollments, 3,446, as follows: High school, 143; grammars, 1,082; primaries, 2,111; night, 110. The French class contained 26, and the number studying German was 262. Ninety teachers were employed, distributed as follows: 5 in the high, 26 in the grammar, 57 in the primary, 2 in the night. Average number of pupils to each teacher: 26 in the high, 45 in the grammars, 37 in the primaries, 55 in the night. Average daily attendance for the year: 112 in the high, 900 in the grammar, 1,803 in the primary. Expenditures, \$81,401.74. The new teachers elected were Bertha Ebert, Jennie E. Snook, Alice M. Smith, Henrietta Andriott and Helen Tower.

(1889.) Board organized January 7th. In May, plans were prepared for an eight-room grammar school building, and on July 7th, the board purchased 160 feet square at the southwest corner of Twenty-first and L, for \$5,000. A contract was let on the 30th

to E. A. Bovyer, for \$10,444, to erect a building, to be completed by October 1st. The school was called the "Sutter Grammar."

On June 24th the following communication was received from some of the business men of the city:

Deeming it appropriate that America's ensign to liberty should be displayed over every public building on the Fourth of July, and on all other public holidays, we take pleasure in tendering 12 American flags for the public school buildings, and respectfully request your board to make an official order to have them appropriately displayed on all legal holidays, on the opening day of each school term, and on such other occasions as you may deem proper.

The census report showed: White boys between 5 and 17, 2,417; girls, 2,413. Colored boys, 35; girls, 32. Chinese boys, 34; girls, 18. Total number of census children, 4,949. White children under 5, 1,602; colored, 11; Mongolian, 3. White children between 5 and 17 attending public schools, 3,628; colored, 26; attending private schools, 417; 821 white, 3 colored and 50 Mongolian were reported as not attending any school.

On July 18th, Pond was re-elected principal of the high school; Mrs. Purnell, first assistant; Miss de Laguna second, Dahl third, and Eveline Aull, fourth. New teachers elected: Alice Heany, Kate E. Winn, Ada J. Flynn, Eva Bennett, Edith Ebert, Belle Peyran, Annie J. Neary, Mamie O'Neil, Minnie Roth, Ada Richardson, Jennie A. Crofton and Belle Wilkins. The teachers elected for the Sutter building were: Principal, Julian W. Johnson; vice-principal, Josie Regan; grammar assistants, Ella G. McCleery, Mary A. Nagle, Annie C. Montgomery, Mrs. J. R.

Brown, Maggie McFall; and Winnie G. Devine and Kate E. Winn for the primary classes.

The superintendent made no annual report for this year, nor were any statistics published, consequently no data is obtainable of the condition of the schools. The disbursements were \$109,062.65.

(1890.) Board organized January 6th. In February, the city trustees asked that the Perry seminary property be deeded to the city, but the board declined to grant the request, holding that they had no power to cede the property. They offered, however, to sell it at public sale, and an ineffectual attempt was made to sell it. On June 28th, the easterly Lincoln building was badly damaged by fire, and it cost \$1,050 to repair it. Miss Aull resigned her position in the high school on August 4th, and the board, at the annual election, chose Pond principal of that school; Mrs. Purnell, vice-principal, and Miss de Laguna, Anna L. Tindall and Minnie Barkley, assistants. The census showed: White boys between 5 and 17, 2,626; girls, 2,608. Colored boys, 49; girls, 47. Chinese boys, 18; girls, 9. Total number of census children, 5,357. White children under 5, 1,709; colored, 12; Chinese, 22. White children attending public school, 3,708; colored, 71; Mongolian, 1. Attending private schools, 496. White non-attendants, 1,040; colored 15; Mongolian, 17. The annual report showed the enrollments to be: High school, 175; grammars, 1,349; primaries, 2,034; night, 78. Total, 3,636. Studying French, 26; German, 323. Number of teachers: High, 5; grammar, 32; primary, 60; night, 2; German, 1; penmanship, 1; sub-



stitutes 4. Average number of pupils to each teacher: High, 38; grammars, 42; primaries, 34. Expenditures, \$96,324.10. Promotions: From low eighth to high eighth, primary, 386; from high eighth to seventh, 362; to sixth, 388; to fifth, 366; graduations, 334. From fourth to third grade, grammar, 276; to second, 211; to first, 160; graduations, 126. From junior to middle, high, 52; to senior, 31; graduations, 24. New teachers elected: Mary F. Tracy, Millie Wilcox, and Ottilia Ash.

(1891.) Board organized January 6th. On April 2d, Julian W. Johnson was elected principal of the night school, in place of Lipowitz, and on May 18th F. L. Wharff was elected teacher of German.

The census returns showed: White boys between 5 and 17, 2,632; girls, 2,609. Colored boys, 44; girls, 42. Native born Mongolians, 15 boys, and 12 girls. Total number of census children, 5,355. White children under 5, 2,057; colored, 8; Mongolian, 7. Attending public schools, 3,661; private, 505; non-attending, 1,189.

The trustees made another request that the Perry seminary property be ceded to the city, and on June 13th the board again declined to make the cession. On June 29th, a committee of citizens asked for the introduction of the Swedish system of physical culture into the schools, and they proposed to furnish a teacher for six months free of charge. The course was adopted in the Sutter and Capital grammar schools, and Hedwig Mahlstrom was elected instructor. In the summer, an addition was built

to the Marshall school (Twenty-seventh and J), at a cost of \$3,761. During the year the position of supervising principal was abolished. On November 30th, the Turn Verein Association asked to have the German system of physical culture also introduced, and they proposed to furnish the services of their instructor, A. Binse, for two or three months without charge.

The annual report showed the number on the school registers to be 4,286, and the average daily attendance 3,141. There were ninety-four class rooms, eighty-nine of which were occupied. Teachers employed: In high school 5, grammars 34, primaries 61, and night 2, besides one for German, one for penmanship, and three substitutes. Enrollments: High school, 165; grammar, 1,164; primary, 2,189; night, 55. Total, 3,573. Studying French, 26; German, 347. Average number of pupils to each teacher: High, 33; grammars, 37; primaries, 35. Disbursements, \$107,684.50. New teachers elected: Anna M. Johnson, Anna Brogan, Anna Stanfield, May E. Wolf, Jennie Fay, Verna Wood, Mollie Titherington, Maud D. Tebbetts.

(1892.) Board organized January 4th. On the 25th, Mrs. J. G. Harmon was elected night school assistant. On the 28th of March, Binse was given the privilege of teaching the German system of physical culture in the Sacramento grammar school, and on the 27th of June, the board determined to give that system a three months' trial in the primaries, an instructor to be furnished free by the Tur-

ners. On August 29th, a resolution was adopted that in promotions of teachers, competency being equal, length of service in the department would be controlling. In October, a resolution was adopted pledging the board to sustain the State series of school books, and against the adoption of any auxiliary books. On the 31st, Fred. E. Ray was elected teacher of chemistry in the high school. The census reports showed: White boys between 5 and 17, 2,521; girls, 2,498. Colored boys, 44; girls, 39. Native Mongolian boys, 15; girls, 18. Total number of census children, 5,135. White children under 5, 2,132; colored, 29; Mongolian, 10. Total, 2,171. Attending public schools, 3,711; private, 494; non-attendants, 930. According to the annual report, 3,536 were registered, and the average attendance was 3,200. Enrollments in high school, 184; grammars, 1,046; primaries, 3,306; night, 74. Studying French, 34; German, 285. Average number of pupils to a teacher: High, 37; grammars, 34; primaries, 55. Expenditures, \$101,926.03. New teachers elected: Clara F. Parsons, Nellie Harrison, and Bertha Groth.

(1893.) Board organized January 2d. Miss Regan, vice-principal of the Sutter grammar school died, and on November 27th, Mollie B. Johnson was elected. February 27th, Ferdinand Fischer was elected a teacher of physical culture, and a month later, Miss Mahlstrom resigned, and her place was not filled, so that since but one system has been taught. Harriet M. Grover was elected an additional high school assistant.

The census returns showed: White boys between 5 and 17, 2,492; girls, 2,438. Colored boys, 31; girls, 31. Mongolian boys, 22; girls, 20. Total number of census children, 5,034. White children under 5, 1,964; colored, 20; Chinese, 16. Attending public schools, 3,718; private, 424; non-attendants, 892. The enrollments, in the primaries and grammars, were 4,282, with an average attendance of 2,900. There were 184 in the high school. Expenditures, \$108,327.74. New teachers elected: Lou B. McCormick, Lucy Turner, Maggie Long, Clara Barton, Mrs. C. W. Phleger, Lulu E. Kaerth, Jennie H. Yorke, and Jennie Richards.







MARSHALL PRIMARY.



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION  
OF  
THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

SACRAMENTO :  
D. JOHNSTON & CO., PRINTERS.  
1895.



# Members of the Board of Education.

WINFIELD J. DAVIS, PRESIDENT.

W. H. SHERBURN .....	First Ward
E. A. CROUCH.....	Second Ward
J. H. DOLAN.....	Third Ward
A. N. BUCHANAN.....	Fourth Ward
T. W. HUNTINGTON .....	Fifth Ward
D. D. WHITBECK.....	Sixth Ward
M. J. DILLMAN.....	Seventh Ward
WINFIELD J. DAVIS.....	Eighth Ward
P. S. DRIVER.....	Ninth Ward

-----  
O. W. ERLEWINE, SUPERINTENDENT.  
-----

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

FINANCE.....	Whitbeck, Sherburn and Buchanan
BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS .....	Crouch, Dolan and Huntington
FURNITURE AND SUPPLIES.....	Sherburn, Dolan and Whitbeck
RULES AND REGULATIONS .....	Dillman, Crouch and Driver
COURSE OF STUDY AND CLASSIFICATION, .....	Huntington, Dillman and Driver
LIBRARY.....	Buchanan, Sherburn and Huntington
SALARIES.....	Dolan, Whitbeck and Crouch
JUDICIARY .....	Driver, Buchanan and Dillman

## Contents of Superintendent's Annual Report.

---

Review of year's work and recommendations .....	133
Physical Culture .....	141
Receipts and Disbursements for the year ending Dec. 31, 1894.....	144
Expense of each school for the year.....	145
Schools, Teachers and Pupils.....	146
Enrollment and cost per pupil .....	146
School Census for the year ending June 30, 1894 .....	147
Sundry items of interest.....	148
Tax Levy for the year 1895 .....	148
Amount of Insurance on school property .....	148
Comparison of school statistics of ten cities in California for 1893, 149	
Graduating Exercises of High School for 1894 .....	150
Pupils enrolled in High School.....	151
Names of Teachers .....	153
Synopsis of minutes of Board of Education for year ending Dec. 31, 1894.....	156
President's Annual Report.....	165



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

*To the Honorable Board of Education of the City of Sacramento.*

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit my first annual report of the schools of the city of Sacramento for the year ending December 31, 1894, giving a review of the work and making such recommendations as to my mind would further increase their efficiency.

Soon after my election, in February, I found it profitable to spend as much of my time as possible in the class rooms. I began this work by visiting all the first grades first, all the second grades next, and so on through the primary and grammar departments; and from a careful examination into the work of these grades I find, upon the whole, that they are efficiently conducted. I gave particular attention to government and discipline, methods of instruction, status of classes, and course of study.

### GOVERNMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

Government and discipline in the school room is of primary importance; it is equal to, if it does not exceed, a thorough knowledge of the subjects to be taught. To govern a class of forty or fifty pupils successfully requires tact and ability of a high order. A teacher may possess all other qualifications in a high degree and yet be lacking in this particular, and on this account fail to reach a high degree of success in the schoolroom. There are to be found among our teachers many of the very best in government and discipline; and it is to be hoped that this

board will be equally fortunate in the selection of new teachers. An impatient, nervous, irritable person is not likely to make a successful governor of children.

#### METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

Our teachers have shown a progressive spirit in the art of teaching. They fully realize that a change does not always mean progress, and have not laid aside that which has been proven a success for some of the so-called "improved methods," which tend more to confuse the work than to simplify it.

Teachers are sometimes in error by attempting to teach too much and not requiring the pupils to think enough. I find the aim of most of our teachers what it should be—to teach the pupils how to study and think for themselves.

#### STATUS OF CLASSES.

So far as time would permit, I conducted a review examination in each of the classes in the primary and grammar grades, and found the ability of the pupils to make a practical application of the work gone over beyond my expectations.

#### COURSE OF STUDY.

Our schools are to be congratulated on the fact that the plain, solid rudimental branches of study that are so essential to affairs in practical life, and which lay the foundation for higher education, are not pushed aside and the valuable time of pupils and teachers taken up with experimental applications that cannot be properly understood without a fundamental knowledge.

## HALF-DAY CLASSES.

The rule for conducting the first and second grade classes should be amended at the earliest possible time. The pupils of the first grade are dismissed for the day at 12 o'clock M. The pupils of the second grade are not admitted in school until 1 o'clock P. M. Thus for two years these pupils are given, after deducting the time for recess, but two hours and forty minutes per day actual time in school. These pupils should have at least four hours per day, divided into a forenoon and afternoon session.

The plan that has been advocated by some in the past, that these two grades should be taught by the same teacher, teaching the first grade in the forenoon and the second grade in the afternoon, would, in my opinion, fall far short of bringing the best results to the child.

If it is agreed that the teacher should understand the pupils individually in order to do the greatest good for them, surely a teacher can become better acquainted with one class of forty pupils than with two classes giving the teacher twice that number.

Furthermore, it does not stand in the light of the best reason that a teacher can do as good work who is under the strain of teaching six hours a day as the one who teaches four hours a day.

By the adoption of the plan that I have recommended for these grades, and fixing the salaries for teachers for same so as to command good teachers and retain them in these grades, it is my opinion that this board would be doing that which should have been done long ago.

## ELECTIONS AND PROMOTIONS.

I would recommend to this board that when a teacher is elected and placed in charge of a class, except teachers of the first and second grades, so long as the half-day classes are maintained, that such teacher be not changed to another class during the school year for the sake of promotion for the teacher, which means the reverse to the pupils. Surely a teacher who has had the experience of five or ten years in presenting the work of a grade, and governing children at that age, is better qualified to do the work of that grade, than the work of another grade in which she has had no experience. Under our present system, when a vacancy occurs in some departments of our schools, four or five changes are necessary to fill such vacancy, giving to as many classes inexperienced teachers in the work of these grades. But apart from this, it is well understood by those who have had experience, that it takes about one month for a teacher and class to become well acquainted, so that they can work to the best advantage, even if the teacher has had years of experience in the work of the grade.

## HIGH SCHOOL.

During the years in which I have been interested in the educational system of this city, as director and superintendent, the subjects to which instruction has been given, the general method of instruction and the teachers employed as specialists in these several subjects in the high school have received my careful consideration. It gives me great pleasure to announce that I believe that there has been, during

this time, a material improvement in each of these respects. When I consider the subjects taught, I find that some six or seven years ago the course in mathematics stopped with ~~plain~~ geometry and elementary algebra; today there is a class reciting in solid geometry and in advanced algebra, and it is our purpose to apply, this year, for accrediting in both of these subjects at our State University for the first time in our history. In science, six or seven years ago, but thirteen and one half months were given to chemistry and physics; today three full years may be spent by the pupil, if he so desires, in learning, with more or less laboratory practice, the fundamental principles of chemistry, physics, botany, natural history and astronomy. In history, six or seven years ago, one year was given to the study of Greek and Roman history, and six weeks to English history; today three full years may be spent, not alone with the Greeks, the Romans and the English, but also with the French, the Germans, the Spaniards, the Italians, the Russians and our own countrymen, who have made our country what it is; nor does the pupil graduate without having had the opportunity of considering, under competent guidance, some of the great economic questions of the day. And this broadening in certain directions has not been at the expense of contractions in others, for there has been no falling off in the excellence of the work done in Greek, or Latin, or French, or German, or English. In all these lines has there been an earnest effort toward continuous advancement, and the results have been most gratifying. Much needed improvement has been made; a chemical laboratory has been well equipped in the basement; the south wall has been



moved toward M street fifteen feet, thus making two good sized rooms out of two small rooms, formerly useless for large classes; the yard has been filled, and a cement walk laid, thus improving the appearance of the building.

The attendance of pupils has more than kept pace with the increased facilities, and the improvements and the enlargement of the building. On January 1, 1888, there were enrolled 98 girls and 30 boys; on January 1, 1895, the enrollment was 131 girls and 69 boys; the gain in attendance being much larger proportionately of boys than girls; this is gratifying to us both as educators and citizens. Another thing of interest is the spirit and enthusiasm of the students of the high school in behalf of their school. A high school pupil of to-day is proud of being a member of our high school; and this spirit is a beautiful thing, not alone for the individual, but for the students as a body—it keeps out lower motives, it gives play to high ones; it speaks well for the school. Further, it gives me pleasure to testify to the ability and earnestness of the corps of teachers of the high school, at the present time. I believe each to be worthy of high recommendation. I consider this city to be fortunate to be served by them. The four years' course is meeting with approval, not alone by teachers and parents, but also by pupils. In view of the fact that studying during the warm summer months is irksome and depressing, it seems wise to one that this board should join hands with the city boards of education of this State and of the east, in advocating a selection of this course by the pupil. I suggest that the regular high school course be a four year course, so arranged

that a pupil of more than average ability and energy may graduate in three years, if he so desires.

While justly congratulating ourselves on the present high standing of our high school, we cannot afford to shut our eyes to its needs—needs largely due, I am proud to say, to its propensity. I would recommend a physical laboratory as an absolute necessity. I believe that we stand alone among the first-class high schools of the State in being without a physical laboratory. This should not be so. I suggest that the west half of the basement be fitted up immediately for physics, as the east half is now equipped for chemistry.

#### NIGHT SCHOOL.

This school is doing much more good work than is generally understood. The instructions given in this school are to supply the demands of actual necessity which has manifested itself to the individuals in every-day life. There are to be found among the pupils there men 25 years old, who had neglected their education to such an extent that when they entered that school three months ago, could neither read nor write. You will also find there many bright boys whose circumstances compel them to labor during the day. Many of these boys have just such daily work as will call for an application of the instructions they are receiving at this school. The accession of stenography, typewriting, and book-keeping this year has done much to increase the attendance.

#### KINDERGARTENS.

In adopting the kindergartens as a part of the work of our public schools in this city, the board was

fortunate in having the opportunity to receive from the lady managers of the united kindergartens the four schools which had been so successfully managed by them for years and are now so well equipped. There is every reason to believe that this department, with the advantages that it has already received, will continue to be conducted with the same success in the future that it was in the past.

#### CHINESE SCHOOL.

The Chinese of this city claimed the right, which is given them by the laws of the State, to send their children to our public schools. On October 1st, this board exercised the right given them by the same law, and established a separate school for them. This school was established on three months' trial. That time has now elapsed, and I beg to report to you that there are now twenty-three pupils enrolled, consisting of three grades, and very successful work is being done there by the able efforts of Mrs. Clara F. Parsons. I therefore recommend that it be continued.

#### PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Physical culture improves the mental as well as the physical condition of children. By improving the physical we support the mental. Sound, erect bodies, precision and grace of movements, and promptness to respond, are among the direct results of physical culture; all of which has been clearly demonstrated in the last two years by the work of our efficient instructor, Ferdinand Fischer.

I submit herewith the following report of the teacher in this particular department:

O. W. ERLEWINE, *Superintendent of Schools, Sacramento, Cal.*

DEAR SIR—I herewith submit my first annual report. The necessity of physical culture is now generally conceded by all intelligent men and women and I refrain from enumerating at length the arguments in favor of physical training in our schools; our educators know that there can be no education worthy of the name without an harmonious development of body and mind, and he who does not see in the tendency to round shoulders, flat chest, curved spines, pale faces and painful nervousness of many of our boys and girls enough to justify any and all efforts to elevate our physical tone, would not be aroused by words.

Physical culture is not a burden to the mind, it is not a study, but it is a recreation, relieving on the contrary the mental strain; it is an absolute necessity, born of the confinement of the growing body of the child in injurious positions in the school room.

The object of physical culture is that harmonious development which brings health and endurance and prepares every muscle, nerve and fibre to do its best work. It gives to both sex and all ages such physiological action of the various parts of the body under a moderate acceleration of pulse and respiration as shall impart to the nerve centers and all the organs a rapid renewal of structure and a corresponding activity of function.

Physical culture in our schools is taught in the following way:

The lessons and exercises are taken from "Carl Betz's Manual of Physical Culture," which is divided into nine parts, to meet the requirements of all grades. I visit each class in every school, except the high school, and remain from fifteen to twenty minutes. After reviewing the last lesson I explain and assign the next one to be practiced daily until my return. During my absence the class-teacher leads the exercises who, in most of the grammar grades, is supported by monitors, pupils of the class. A vacant room or hallway is always preferred to the regular class-room if obtainable; proper ventilation is cared for and breathing—and marching exercises are frequently given, if possible, out doors.

The results of physical culture in our schools are most gratifying from the lowest to the highest grades.

In a large majority of classes the pupils await anxiously the

hour for "exercise" and follow and execute commands willingly; they consider it a recreation and relief from the mental strain.

The exercises have been confined to free gymnastics, breathing, and marching exercises, accompanied occasionally by singing or music; wands, dumb-bells, rings or clubs have not been used because the pupils have not had enough practice to use the same to advantage. Next year's eighth and ninth grades will be ready to use either of the above named hand apparatus.

Yours respectfully,

FERDINAND FISCHER,  
Teacher of Physical Culture.

#### WRITING.

There has been a steady improvement in this important part of school work, ever since the employment of a special instructor in the primary grades. A special teacher gives special prominence to the work, and brings out a special effort upon the part of the pupils.

#### PATRIOTISM.

See! Upon the schools of a country rests the responsibility for the character of its people. Therefore, we must look to our schools to develop and sustain our nation's life.

That nation, whose schools imbue the youth with principals of loyalty and patriotism, rests on a secure foundation.

This sense seems to be fully realized by this board and the teachers, and a special effort is being put forth to make our schools the life-blood of our nation, that our "government of the people, by the people, and for the people" may be handed down to successive generations.

#### SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

I would recommend that two additional classrooms

be built to the Jefferson school, at Sixteenth and N streets. I would further recommend that the name of each school be properly placed upon the school building, so that they may be designated by name and not location.

#### TEACHERS.

There are now 116 teachers employed by this board, as follows: High school, 7; grammar schools, 35; primary schools, 64; night school, 3; special teachers, 2; substitute teachers, 5.

With but few exceptions, these teachers are all experienced and have been in the employ of this board for years.

While it may be said that some of our teachers are superior to others in their school work, we can say that they are all competent, energetic and efficient teachers.

There is harmony and good feeling among the teachers throughout the department, and a feeling of sympathy and confidence between teacher and pupils, all which goes so far toward making the work pleasant and profitable.

I desire to express my sincere thanks to all the teachers of the department for their prompt and valuable assistance, which I received from them in the discharge of my duty.

#### PRINCIPALS.

Much of the success of a school depends upon the principal, who has direct supervision over the work in the class rooms and is responsible for the discipline of the school. Much better work could be accomplished in the primary grades if the principals had

more time from their own class rooms to spend in the class rooms of others. A superintendent can do but little more than general supervision. With the number of class room in this city, if the superintendent spends one day in each class he could not visit them all twice in a year.

#### CONCLUSION.

The least that may be said in conclusion is that a year of unusual progress of our schools has just passed, which is largely due to the active and earnest interest manifested in them by this board. There can be no higher trust and no greater responsibility than the care of our schools. And of the members of this board it may be said that they have been faithful to their trusts. While this board has been very liberal in responding to all the wants of the department, three additional classes having been formed and much permanent improvement made during the year, it has been comparatively fortunate in the amount of expense. The total expense for this year has been \$1,857.13 less than last year, and \$1,213.89 less than the year previous.

#### *Cash received during the year ending December 31, 1894.*

From State apportionment .....	\$40,429 10	
From county tax .....	25,688 42	
From city special .....	25,786 51	
From county tax for library .....	258 68	
	<hr/>	\$92,162 71
Cash on hand Janury 1st, 1894.....		14,633 05
Total .....		<hr/> \$106,795 76

#### *Cash paid out during the year ending December 31, 1894.*

For repairs .....	\$7,507 68
For furniture.....	904 91

For building .....	\$ 855 76
For insurance .....	1,312 25
For library .....	253 50
For stationery .....	1,649 93
For books for indigent pupils .....	141 65
For salaries of teachers and superin- tendent .....	82,410 85
For salaries of janitors .....	6,703 00
For rent and fuel .....	2,457 25
For gas .....	222 30
For printing .....	655 20
For miscellaneous .....	1,409 83

---

\$106,484 11

Balance cash in city treasury, December 31, 1894-- \$311 65

*Expense of each school for the year ending December 31, 1894.*

Sacramento high, including permanent

improvement .....	\$11,950 74
Sacramento grammar .....	15,111 06
Harkness grammar .....	11,647 92
Sutter grammar .....	9,340 05
Lincoln primary .....	8,130 07
Capital primary .....	8,175 89
Union primary .....	7,481 69
Washington primary .....	6,953 62
Jefferson primary .....	5,489 15
Fremont primary, including perma- nent improvement .....	6,043 97
Marshall primary .....	3,645 06
Ungraded No. 1, colored, discontinued July 31st .....	712 80
Ungraded No. 2, orphan asylum ....	1,871 29
Ungraded Chinese, established October 1, 1894 .....	241 64
Night school .....	1,632 55

---

\$98,427 50

*General expense.*

Board of education .....	\$ 462 10
Miscellaneous .....	936 20
Books for indigent pupils .....	141 65
Substitute teachers .....	664 80



German teacher, discontinued April 30	\$665 40	
Writing teacher .....	850 00	
Physical culture teacher .....	917 40	
Superintendent, salary .....	2,700 00	
Clerk, salary .....	719 00	
		\$ 8,056 55
Total .....		106,484 05

*School teachers and pupils December 31, 1894.*

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Location.	Number Teachers	Number Pupils.	Average Pupils to Teacher.
Sacramento high .....	9th and M .....	7	200	29
Sacramento grammar .....	15th and J .....	15	523	36
Harkness grammar .....	10th and P .....	11	388	35
Sutter grammar .....	21st and L .....	9	262	30
Lincoln primary .....	4th and Q .....	12	430	36
Capital primary .....	10th and Q .....	11	402	36
Union primary .....	7th and G .....	10	279	30
Washington primary .....	13th and G .....	10	375	37½
Jefferson primary .....	16th and N .....	8	283	36
Fremont primary .....	24th and N .....	7	212	30
Marshall primary .....	27th and J .....	4	177	33
Orphan asylum .....	19th and L .....	2	112	56
Night school .....	10th and I .....	3	102	33
Chinese .....	10th and I .....	1	23	23

*Average enrollment and cost per pupil for the year ending December 31, 1894.*

	Average Enrollment	Cost per Pupil
High school .....	200	\$52 40
Grammar schools .....	1067	33 80
Primary schools .....	2291	22 20
General average cost per pupil .....	....	31 00

*School census for the year ending June 30, 1894.*

	Number of children between 5 and 17 years of age.				Total.	Number of children under 5 years of age.	Total.	Number of children between 5 and 17 years of age who have attended public schools at any time during the school year.	Total.	Number of children between 5 and 17 years of age who have attended private schools, but no public schools, at any time during year.	Total.	Number of children between 5 and 17 years of age who have not attended school at any time during the school year.
	White.	Negro.	Chinese.	Total.								
First ward	130	4	51	185	91	96	57	32				
Second ward	501	2	.....	503	236	392	28	83				
Third ward	507	12	3	522	169	357	68	97				
Fourth ward	471	1	1	473	178	395	63	45				
Fifth ward	772	1	5	778	334	579	85	114				
Sixth ward	599	12	.....	611	240	411	82	118				
Seventh ward	944	7	.....	951	254	684	80	187				
Eighth ward	596	3	.....	599	282	441	34	124				
Ninth ward	544	2	.....	546	237	404	54	88				
Total	5,064	44	60	5,168	2,021	3,727	551	888				

*Sundry items of interest:* Number of school buildings, 13. Number of school rooms, 94. Number of class teachers who do class work only, 97; number of principals who teach entire class, 8; number of principals who do not teach entire class, 4; number of special teachers, 2; number of substitute teachers, 5; total, 116.

Regular meetings of board during year, 14; special meetings of board during year, 6; adjourned meetings of board during year, 1; total, 21.

*Directors present at meetings:* Sherburn, 20; Crouch, 19; Dolan, 20; Buchanan, 11; Huntington, 17; Whitbeck, 20; Dillman, 19; Davis, 21; Driver, 19.

*Tax levy for school support 1895:* For grammar, primary and kindergarten—by board of supervisors, 25 cents on \$100. For high school—by city trustees, 8 cents on \$100.

*Amount of insurance on buildings and furniture, December 31, 1894.*

	Building	Furniture
High school .....	\$ 6,000 00	1,500 00
Sacramento grammar .....	31,683 33	4,316 67
Harkness grammar .....	12,000 00	2,000 00
Sutter grammar .....	7,000 00	2,800 00
Capital primary .....	6,000 00	1,250 00
Washington primary .....	6,000 00	2,000 00
Jefferson primary .....	7,000 00	450 50
Union primary .....	9,500 00	1,500 00
Fremont primary .....	7,000 00	450 00
Marshall primary .....	4,000 00	512 50
Lincoln primary .....	11,000 00	2,050 00
Perry building—night school .....	5,000 00	—
	<b>\$112,183 33</b>	<b>\$18,829 67</b>



JEFFERSON PRIMARY.



*Comparison of school statistics of ten cities in California for the year 1893.*

CITY.	Estimated population.....	School population between 5 and 17 years, 1893.....	Average daily attendance.....	Average daily attendance to class.....	Number of teachers employed. ....	Average salary of principals of primary schools.....	Average salary of principals of grammar schools.....	Minimum salary paid to primary and grammar school teachers....	Maximum salary paid to primary and grammar school teachers....	Total cost per pupil.
San Francisco.....	300,000	65,317	32,799	37	887	\$1,200	\$1,560	\$600	\$1,020	\$34.60
Oakland.....	58,000	13,674	7,954	35	199	1,200	1,650	600	900	42.30
Los Angeles.....	65,455	13,089	7,818	32	248	900	1,080	675	720	37.55
Sacramento.....	30,700	5,034	3,200	32	107	800	1,666	600	750	31.14
San Jose.....	26,000	4,863	2,789	39	89	.....	1,200	730	780	34.13
Stockton.....	20,152	3,944	2,023	42	52	1,100	1,400	750	1,000	36.27
San Diego.....	18,000	3,992	2,062	32	69	800	950	700	750	41.30
Berkeley.....	10,000	2,289	1,426	33	42	.....	1,200	780	840	35.74
Santa Cruz.....	8,000	1,922	1,150	35	33	.....	1,000	575	800	28.74
Pasadena.....	8,000	1,739	1,167	40	32	1,000	1,135	630	720	26.37

## SACRAMENTO HIGH SCHOOL.

*Graduating exercises, July 26, 1894, Metropolitan theater.*

## GRADUATES.

Julian H. Arnold,	Nellie Harris,	Ida Flemming,
John J. Bauer,	Wm. McM. Huff,	Henry S. Geisendorfer,
Rachel C. Chappell,	Mary A. Kimball,	Mary Glide,
Alice L. Curtis,	Ralph Lavenson,	Annie Glenn,
Fannie Denton,	Fannie Little,	Carrie George,
G. Louise Flaa,	Gertie J. Perry,	Amanda Wilmunder,
Wallace H. Renwick,	Frank T. Scott,	George H. Slawson.
Eugene E. Welty,	Theodora Willis,	

## PROGRAMME.

1. Invocation.....Rev. J. H. Reider
2. Salutatory essay—"Milestones".....Theodora Willis
3. Essay—"Trifles".....Annie Glenn
4. Talk—"Manual Training".....Henry S. Geisendorfer
5. Essay—"The Girl of the Future".....Ida Flemming
6. Song—"Joy, Joy, Freedom To-day".....Class
7. Oration—"The Silver Question" (excused).....Wm. McM. Huff
8. Recitation—"The Lady of Chalott".....Gertie J. Perry
9. Essay—"Christ in Art".....Alice L. Curtis
10. Essay—"Charity in Thought".....Carrie George
11. Overture—"Reception Overture".....High School Orchestra
12. Essay—"Price of Fame".....Mary A. Kimball
13. Oration—"Hard Times".....Eugene E. Welty
14. Essay—"Possibilities"—and valedictory.....Rachel C. Chappell
15. Gavotte—"Martha Washington".....High School Orchestra
16. Remarks and presentation of diplomas.....  
O. W. Erlewine, Superintendent of City Schools
17. Class song, written by Wallace H. Renwick.....Class  
Music adapted and arranged by Theodore Martens.

*Pete Alta—Class Song.*

WRITTEN BY WALLACE H. RENWICK.

O, Time! thou invincible spirit,  
 To whose power we all must yield,  
 Like wheat to the scythe of the reaper  
 As he cuts his nodding field,  
 We wish in the present to linger,  
 Though to us the future seems bright;  
 We wish, yet we know it is useless,  
 That you stay your speedy flight.

The years have now glided away.  
 Their joys were not fated to last;  
 But we will cherish forever  
 Pleasant memories of the past.  
 "Aim high" will be always our motto  
 As we sail o'er Life's stormy sea,  
 In letters of gold and of white,  
 On our standards it shall be.

But, oh! the regrets of this parting,  
 For we have companions dear!  
 May each by success be attended,  
 And may God to us all be near.  
 We must not delay any longer,  
 For we hear Time's warning knell;  
 To friends, and to teachers, and schoolmates,  
 To-night we must say farewell!

*Four Years' Course.*

## SENIOR CLASS.

Chambers, Ellen	Marshall, Idylwilde	Ely, James
Franks, Josie	McCaw, Annie	Goethe, Taubner
Reed, Hayward		

## THIRD YEAR.

Allen, Arthea	Welsh, Ella	Hart, Loring
Dorland, Eva	Weinstock, Alice	Holl, Charles
Hammer, Cora	Birdsall, Ernest	Leitch, Walter
Hoyt, Elizabeth	Blanchard, Fred	Mohr, Henry
Knight, Lavinia	Carroll, Jerome	Toomey, Joseph
Litzburg, Sophia	Gifford, George	Tracy, Leland
Merkley, Maud		

## SECOND YEAR.

Bates, Dora	Neagle, Pearl	Faris, Clifton
Hogeboom, Libbie	Neubourg, Eda	Gore, John
Johnson, Rita	Rode, Bertie	Litzburg, Harry
Judd, Jessie	Ross, Lita	Michel, Frank
Kreusberger, Frances	Stephenson, Alice	Nichols, H. E.
La Motte, Belle	Twitchell, Ethel	Smith, Halsey
McMahon, Julia	Williams, Florence	Tozer, C. Walter
Megerle, Lottie	Wilsey, Carolee	Quinton, William

## FIRST YEAR.

Aiken, Arloniene	Montfort, Alice	Yoerk, Louise
Barrett, Lillie	Montgomery, Mary	Carey, Fred
Brown, Mollie	Neuman, Lulu	Dierson, Dick
Cravens, Mary	Politz, Hannah	Estes, Weston
Hart, Sadie	Thompson, Oreon	Fritz, George
Hoehn, Minnie	White, Mattie	Lindner, Frank
lost, Pearl	Williams, Callie	Orr, Frank
Keating, Mamie	Wallquist, Ligne	Royster, Wm.
Keller, Alice	Wilder, Olive	



*Three Years' Course.*

## SENIOR CLASS.

Bohman, Avaline A.	Neuman, Edith	Willis, Alice
Bedee, Sadie	Smith, Gertie	Bradford, Hugh
Griggs, May	Stewart, Estelle	Julian, Harry
Grau, Bertha	Stubbs, Lottie	Julian, Waldo
Heilbron, Louise	Spillman, Grace	Lubin, Simon
Lovell, Blanche	Schaw, Annie	Mott, George
McGuire, Nannie		

## MIDDLE CLASS.

Biewener, Kate	Henley, Adele	Lindsay, William
Boyne, Maud	Johnson, Bel	Merkley, Robert
Considine, Ella	Klotz, Grace	Nehrbass, Chas.
Cronkite, Laura	Rippon, Blanche	Philip, Bruce
Delano, Geraldine	Smith, Dottie	Ross, Charles
Dennison, Eva	Smith, Florence	Reith, Charles
De Marauville, Ethel	Smith, Edith	Scott, John
Fraser, Annie	Simmons, Clara	Van Voorhies, Ralph
Green, May	Tufts, Edith	Waring, Robert
Guisendorfer, Kate	Driver, B. F.	Webster, Max
Grant, Edna	Hornlein, Alvin	Leimbach, John
Harris, Della	Heilbron, Simon	

## JUNIOR CLASS.

Andrews, Carrie	Joy, Mabel	Tappan, Gertie
Baker, Alice	Kilgore, Eva	Taylor, Lizzie
Bannon, Minnie	Lovdal, Mabel	Towle, Alleen
Bohmen, Carrie	Lubin, Laura	Trowbridge, Mamie
Brockbank, Grace	Lynn, Edith	Tracy, Annie
Brown, Ruby	Mathews, Margaret	Uren, Grace
Carroll, Georgia	McKee, Edna	Van Heusen, Blanche
Carter, Maud	Meiss, Emma	Wahlander, Nana
Clegg, Lilly	Meister, Emma	Watkins, Jettora
Cooper, Ruby	McCormick, Vivian	Weinstock, Helen
Dray, Alice	Phelps, Lila	Weisman, Gertrude
Duden, Ethel	Phipps, Louise	Willey, Gladys
Dudley, Grace	Potts, Maud	Wise, Linnie
Ebner, Minnie	Ramage, Angela	Atkinson, Robert
Elworthy, Ethel	Renwick, Edith	Bonnheim, Joseph
Flynn, Alice	Ressiquie, Lulu	Brooke, Roy
Ford, Edna	Schmidt, Linda	Delano, Louis
Frazier, Edna	Scott, Nettie	Dickens, Roy
Genis, Lucy	Shinkle, Emma	Dickson, Edward
Gidlund, Amanda	Steinman, Etta	Didion, George
Grau, Hadie	Storrer, Laura	Downer, William
Gropp, Helena	Stone, Edna	Flaa, Ingwald
Johnson, Lydia	Sutliff, Katie	Gray, Wm. A.

Griffith, Fred	Hutchinson, Albert	Steinman, Irving
Hall, Ward E.	Mason, Cyrus	Waring, Raymond
Hart, Fred	Popert, William	Way, Ellsworth
Harney, Albert	Ross, William	Webber, Percy
Handlin, Wm.	Sheehan, Milton	Westlake, Frank
Hoyt, Howard	Smith, Alex	Upson, Miller

*Teachers, Where Employed.*

## HIGH SCHOOL.

Jas. H. Pond.....	Principal
Mrs. E. B. Purnell.....	Vice-Principal
Fredericka de Laguna.	Anna L. Tindall.
Minnie Barkley.	Harriet M. Grover.
Margarette Meyer.	

## SACRAMENTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Mary J. Watson.....	Principal
Annie C. Weeks.....	Ninth Grade, Vice-Principal
Lizzie Griffin.....	Ninth Grade
Jennie V. Burke.....	Eighth Grade
Maria Carrington.....	Eighth Grade
Minnie Sweeney.....	Eighth Grade
Emma A. Hughes.....	Seventh Grade
Lucy Hinkson.....	Seventh Grade
Mollie L. Brown.....	Seventh Grade
Bertie Piper.....	Seventh Grade
Lizzie J. O'Brien.....	Sixth Grade
Addie L. Hughes.....	Sixth Grade
Orpha Butler.....	Sixth Grade
Emma Kleinsorge.....	Sixth Grade
Jennie Snook.....	Sixth Grade

## HARKNESS GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Jos. W. Johnson.....	Principal
Mrs. M. D. Merrill.....	Ninth Grade, Vice-Principal
Minnie Kiefer.....	Eighth Grade
Irene Richardson.....	Eighth Grade
Helen Egl.....	Seventh Grade
Nellie L. Todd.....	Seventh Grade
Amelia A. Duggan.....	Seventh Grade
Eda Ebert.....	Sixth Grade

Louise Conrad.....Sixth Grade  
 Inie Gillis.....Sixth Grade  
 Sue V. Heard.....Sixth Grade

## SUTTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Julian W. Johnson.....Principal  
 Mollie Johnson.....Ninth Grade, Vice-Principal  
 Ella G. McCleery .....Eighth Grade  
 Lillie M. Blue.....Seventh Grade  
 Mrs. J. R. Brown .....Seventh Grade  
 Mrs. Mary A. Nagle.....Sixth Grade  
 Maggie McFall.....Sixth Grade  
 Kate E. Winn.....Sixth Grade  
 Winnie G. Devine.....Fourth Grade

## LINCOLN PRIMARY SCHOOL (FOURTH AND Q).

Lizzie M. Bernard .....Fifth Grade, Principal  
 Nellie Ogden.....Fifth Grade  
 Nettie Hopley .....Fourth Grade  
 Pauline Eilers .....Fourth Grade  
 Ada Flynn.....Third Grade  
 Frankie Spaulding.....Third Grade  
 Jennie Fay.....Second Grade  
 Lou B. McCormick.....Second Grade  
 Clara Barton.....Second Grade  
 May Wolf.....First Grade  
 Mollie Titherington.....First Grade  
 Lucy Turner.....First Grade

## CAPITAL PRIMARY SCHOOL (Tenth and Q).

Harriet McCormack.....Fifth Grade, Principal  
 Ida V. Miller.....Fifth Grade  
 Mrs. M. E. Allen .....Fourth Grade  
 Belle Henley.....Fourth Grade  
 Annie Neary.....Third Grade  
 Mayme O'Neill.....Third Grade  
 Anna Johnson.....Second Grade  
 Bertha Groth.....Second Grade  
 Anna Brogan.....First Grade  
 Nellie Harrison.....First Grade  
 Bell Wilkins.....First Grade

## UNION PRIMARY SCHOOL (Seventh and G).

Mrs. M. E. Mumford.....	Fifth Grade, Principal
Lillie Crowell.....	Fifth Grade
Nettie Price.....	Fourth Grade
Mary McManus.....	Fourth Grade
Bell Peyran.....	Third Grade
Bertha Ebert.....	Third Grade
Anna Stanfield.....	Second Grade
Maggie Long.....	Second Grade
Mrs. C. W. Phleger.....	First Grade
Millie Wilcox.....	First Grade

## JEFFERSON PRIMARY SCHOOL (Sixteenth and N).

Jeannie Govan.....	Fifth Grade, Principal
Maggie Little.....	Fourth Grade
Nellie Miller.....	Third Grade
Lucy Heard.....	Third Grade
Henrietta Andriott.....	First and Second Grades
Mary Tracy.....	First Grade
Ottilia Ash.....	Second Grade

## WASHINGTON PRIMARY SCHOOL (Thirteenth and G).

Mary Woods.....	Fifth Grade, Principal
Florence Chapman.....	Fifth Grade
Laura E. Hess.....	Fourth Grade
Hattie Frazee.....	Fourth Grade
Jennie Crofton.....	Third Grade
Henrietta Hersum.....	Third Grade
Alice Smith.....	Second Grade
Verna Wood.....	Second Grade
Minnie Roth.....	First Grade
Maud D. Tebbitts.....	First Grade

## MARSHALL PRIMARY SCHOOL (Twenty-seventh and J).

Laura Phillips.....	Fifth Grade, Principal
Emma Doherty.....	Fourth Grade
Mary Griffin.....	Third Grade
Laura Kirn.....	First and Second Grades

## FREMONT PRIMARY SCHOOL (Twenty-fourth and N).

Sarah M. Jones.....	Fifth Grade, Principal
Maggie Paine.....	Fifth Grade
Ada Tenbrook.....	Fourth Grade
Ada Richardson.....	Third Grade
Jennie Richards.....	Second Grade
Lulu Kaerth.....	First Grade
Mrs. Jennie Yorke.....	First Grade

## UNGRADED (Protestant Orphan Asylum).

Mrs. M. L. Bassett.....	Principal Ungraded No. 2
Louisa Smith.....	First and Second Grades

## SPECIAL.

Mary E. Tryon.....	Principal Night School
Mrs. J. G. Harmon.....	Assistant Night School
May Burgess.....	Assistant Night School
Mrs. C. N. Post.....	Teacher of Writing
Ferdinand Fisher.....	Teacher of Physical Culture
Mrs. Clara F. Parsons.....	Chinese

## SUBSTITUTE TEACHERS.

Ella B. Sherburn,	Mercy Farnsworth,
Lulu G. Merwin,	Bertha E. Dawley,
Fern Andrews.	

*Synopsis of the Minutes of the Board of Education for the year ending December 31, 1894.*

January 2d: Annual report of superintendent received and placed on file.

January 8th: Old board of education adjourned *sine die*. New board of education organized, with Win. J. Davis, president. A resolution was adopted that the rules and regulations of the late board of education become the rules and regulations of the new board. A resolution was adopted, that all the teachers and janitors who were in the employ of the late board of education be employed by the new board at the same salary as shown by the last pay-roll.

January 29th: Demand of J. A. Asher for damages for injuries done to his son at Union Primary school was rejected. The city trustees were asked to levy a tax for \$10,000 for high school support for the year ending December 31, 1894.

February 3d: O. W. Erlewine elected superintendent of city schools. Albert Hart tendered his resignation as superintendent to take effect on the 5th inst. The resignation was accepted.

February 26th: A resolution was adopted making the third, fourth and fifth grade teachers' salaries uniform at \$65 per month. A new second grade class was formed at Lincoln primary school; and Miss Clara Barton, first substitute, was elected teacher of same. Miss Ella B. Sherburn was appointed fourth substitute. A resolution was adopted fixing the time of the regular meetings of the board the first Wednesday in each month.

March 7th: A resolution was adopted fixing the salaries of teachers of the third grade at \$60; fourth grade \$65, and fifth grade \$70 per month. A resolution was adopted discontinuing instructions in German in the grammar schools, but continuing same in the high school.

April 4th: The library committee was authorized to purchase maps, globes and charts, to the amount of \$250. A resolution was adopted requiring the last hour of school of the last Friday in each month to be devoted to patriotic exercises in all the public schools of the city. An interesting report of census children was received from President Davis, and spread in full upon the minutes of 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893. A resolution was adopted requiring the library committee to assist the superintendent in supervising

the taking of census. Nine census marshals were appointed as follows, and compensation fixed at \$50 each: First ward, Harry Ketchum; second ward, Charles Harrison; third ward, M. E. Dolan; fourth ward, Herbert Kidder; fifth ward, W. H. Benteen; sixth ward, J. L. Whitbeck; seventh ward, Walter Emery; eighth ward, Silas Hess; ninth ward, C. J. Schiller. The schools were ordered closed for spring vacation, April 20th, to be reopened May 7th.

April 20th: Salaries allowed.

May 2d: A resolution was adopted that the furniture and supply committee purchase all minor supplies in quantity, and place them in the office of the superintendent, to be supplied to schools on demand. Report of census marshals was received (see tabulated report).

June 6th: High school was granted permission to hold graduating exercises in the Metropolitan theater, in the usual manner. A manual of rules for the government of the board, prepared by President Davis, was unanimously adopted by the board, and ordered printed in pamphlet form. A resolution was adopted requiring members of the board to notify the superintendent when it is known to them that they cannot attend a regular meeting. The board accepted the resignation of Miss Cannie Mason, teacher of the fifth grade, at the Capital primary school. The election of a teacher to fill the vacancy, was deferred to a future meeting.

June 19th: Miss Ida V. Miller, teacher of the fourth grade, was promoted to the fifth grade made vacant by the resignation of Miss Mason. Mary McManus, of the third grade, was promoted to the fourth, and Jennie Croften, of the second grade, was

promoted to the third grade. Miss May Burgess was appointed fifth substitute.

July 5th: Bids for furnishing stationery and wood for the year ending July, 1895, were received and referred to the furniture and supply committee. The subject of a higher grammar grade was referred to the committee on course of study. A report that trouble existed at the Union primary and Capital primary schools, between principal and teachers, was referred to the committee on rules and regulations, for investigation.

July 18th: The committee to whom was referred the matter of difficulty said to exist between principal and teachers at Union and Capital primary schools, submitted their reports, which were received and placed on file. The superintendent was instructed to send a written reprimand to the principal of Union primary. No action was taken upon the report of Capital primary. The resignation of Prof. F. L. Wharff, received at a previous meeting, was accepted, to take effect at the close of the school year. A resolution was adopted fixing the salaries of teachers and janitors for the school year ending July 31, 1895, to remain the same as at present. The finance committee recommended that the city board of estimate be asked for a tax levy of \$12,865 for high school support, and \$4,000 for kindergarten support, for the year 1895. It was so ordered by the board. The furniture and supply committee recommended that contracts for furnishing supplies for the year ending July 31, 1895, be awarded as follows: A. Dunbar, oak wood, at \$6.15 per cord; M. Hanrahan, pine wood, at \$5.45 per cord. Contract for stationery, to H. S. Crocker & Co., W. F. Purnell,



and Weinstock, Lubin & Co. It was so ordered by the board.

August 1st: Consideration of higher grammar grade class was deferred for one year. A resolution was adopted to allow janitors half regular salary for the months of August and September. The ungraded colored school, O street, Ninth and Tenth, was ordered discontinued, and that the pupils be sent to the schools in the district in which they reside. All the regular teachers and janitors were re-elected for the school year ending July 31, 1895, except the principal of Union primary. Mrs. M. E. Mumford, principal of Fremont primary, was transferred to principal of Union primary, Miss S. M. Jones, principal of discontinued colored ungraded school, was transferred to principal of Fremont primary. The election of special teacher for physical culture, principal of night school, and German teacher in the high school, was deferred until the next regular meeting.

August 16th: Board decided to enlarge the high school building, fill the yard, and lay cement sidewalks around same; move the colored school building from O street, Ninth and Tenth, and place same on lot adjoining Fremont primary at Twenty-fourth and N, and to paint Jefferson, Fremont, Washington, and Union primary buildings. Bids were advertised for accordingly.

August 24th: Bids were received and contracts awarded as follows: Enlarging high school, C. W. Daily, \$835.76; moving colored school, C. W. Daily, \$574.50; high school sidewalk, F. M. Burns, \$246; filling high school yard, George Burns, 32 cents per load; painting Union primary (labor only), Moose &

Hughes, \$75; painting Jefferson primary (labor only), Moose & Hughes, \$110; painting Fremont primary (labor only), J. E. Harrison, \$241; painting Washington primary, (labor only), Moose & Hughes, \$125.

September 5th: Salary of janitor at Fremont primary raised \$5 per month. Furniture and supply committee authorized to purchase forty high school desks. Ella B. Sherburn, having served six months satisfactorily as appointed teacher, was elected a regular teacher. The new series of State first readers was ordered used in the first grade. One fourth grade class was discontinued at Capital primary. One fifth and one first grade class were formed at Fremont primary. Miss Maggie Paine was promoted to the fifth grade, and Miss Lulu Kaerth to the first grade. F. Fischer was elected teacher of physical culture, Mrs. M. E. Tryon principal of night school, and Miss Margaretta Meyers German teacher in high school. The finance committee recommended that the supervisors be requested to levy a special tax for \$42,179 for support of grammar, primary and kindergarten schools. It was so ordered by the board. (Subsequently the supervisors levied 25 cents on \$100, giving about \$37,500.)

September 18th: First Chinese school was established, to be taught in the Perry seminary building. Mrs. Clara F. Parsons, teacher of the first grade, was elected teacher of the Chinese school. Mrs. Jennie Yorke was promoted to first grade, and Mercy Farnsworth was appointed fourth substitute. Board adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late A. J. Senatz, an ex-member of the board of education.

October 3d: Salary of janitor of high school was raised \$10 per month. Director Dillman offered as a

subject for patriotic exercise in the grammar schools, "The acquisition of California in 1846." It was so ordered.

November 7th: Miss Bertie Van Guelder's resignation as teacher of the fourth grade in Washington primary was accepted. Miss Laura Hess of the third grade was promoted to the fourth, and Miss Ada Richardson of the second was promoted to the third. Miss Jennie Richards, first substitute was promoted to the second grade, and Miss Fern Andrews was appointed fourth substitute. The janitor at Perry seminary and janitor at Fremont primary were given each \$5 per month increase of salary. The salary of the principal of Lincoln primary school was increased \$10 per month.

December 5th: The lady managers of the united kindergartens of Sacramento formally presented the four schools under their management to the board of education, to take effect January 1, 1895. The managers also requested that the teachers now in charge be retained. The four schools were accepted by the board of education and a vote of thanks returned to the managers. On account of the increased attendance in the night school, Miss May Burgess, second substitute, was temporarily placed there as an assistant, at \$40 per month. Miss Alice Smith and Miss Jennie Snook were each granted three months' leave of absence, on account of ill health. Miss Ella B. Sherburn, first substitute, was placed in charge of Miss Smith's class, and Miss Mercy Farnsworth, third substitute, was placed in charge of Miss Snook's class. Miss Bertha Dawley was appointed fifth, and Miss Lulu Merwin, sixth substitute. Director Whitbeck objected to an increase of salary

being allowed to the principal of Lincoln primary school, for the reason that it could not be legally done. The increase was withheld and the matter referred to the judiciary committee to report at next meeting. A resolution was adopted that all applications for increase of pay to teachers or janitors lay over for one month. A resolution was adopted that the regular meetings of the board be held on the last Wednesday of each month. The following resolution was offered by President Davis, and unanimously adopted by the board:

*Resolved*, That the school building now known as the Capital grammar school be, and the same is hereby designated and named, the Harkness grammar school, in honor of Dr. H. W. Harkness, the first city superintendent of public instruction of Sacramento city, in recognition of his zeal and labor in first inaugurating the public school system in this city; and that hereafter said school building shall be officially known and designated as the Harkness grammar school.

The superintendent was instructed to have a copy of the resolution engrossed, and sent to Dr. H. W. Harkness, signed by each of the directors of the board.

December 20th (special): Salaries and bills allowed. Christmas vacation ordered from December 21st to January 2, 1895. Directors Dillman, Dolan, and Driver appointed a special committee on kindergarten schools.

December 26th: Chinese school made a permanent part of the school department of the city. Mrs. Clara F. Parsons elected teacher for same; salary fixed at \$65 per month. A permanent committee created on kindergarten schools. Salary fixed at \$70 per month for principals for kindergartens, the principal to pay

a pianist \$20 per month. President appointed permanent committees for 1895. President Davis submitted his annual report of the schools for 1894; also a history of the progress of the schools from 1849 to 1893, which was ordered printed in the annual report of the board. Superintendent submitted his annual report, which was received and placed on file. Five hundred copies of the reports of president and superintendent, with pictures of eleven of the school buildings, were ordered printed.

December 29th (special): Object of meeting, to elect kindergarten teachers, to enter upon duty January 2d, and other matters relating to kindergartens. Miss Mildred Obar was elected to teach at Second and M; Miss Elizabeth Rogers was elected to teach at Frobel, Seventh, G and H; Miss Nellie Dunlap was elected to teach at the orphan asylum; Miss Rube Nourse was elected to teach at Marguerete, Twenty-third and K.

The matter of selecting janitors for the kindergarten schools, for the month of January, was left to the superintendent.



UNION PRIMARY.



## PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Honorable Board of Education of the City of Sacramento.*

GENTLEMEN: At the close of the first year of the government of the city under the new charter, it is proper that each department should report its transactions to the people somewhat more in detail than in the ordinary annual reports. While it has not been customary since the earlier years of the existence of this department for the president of the board to file a report, yet I feel there will be no impropriety in it, as reflecting a view from the standpoint of a school director, who can see the operations of the schools and the results of our popular education with a more conservative eye than can the instructor or the layman citizen.

### FINANCIAL.

This board acts under the general school laws and that portion of the city charter relating to the educational department. So far as the primary and grammar schools are concerned, the general laws control, and we are practically the trustees of Sacramento school district—a part of the general state school system; but with the high school we deal directly as a city board of education. Under recent decisions of the supreme court, the line of distinction of these dual powers of the board has been sharply defined, and the latest decision requires that the moneys derived through state and county channels must be kept in the county treasury, and separate from those



raised on the city tax-roll. This decision will have the wholesome effect of requiring that there shall be a strict compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and laws limiting the expenditures to the revenues of each year. Section 18 of Article XI of the Constitution provides that:

"No \* \* \* board of education, or school district, shall incur any indebtedness or liability in any manner, or for any purpose, exceeding in any year the income and revenue provided for such year, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified electors voting at an election to be held for that purpose, nor unless, before or at the time of incurring such indebtedness, provision shall be made for the collection of an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such indebtedness as it falls due, and also to constitute a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. Any indebtedness or liability incurred contrary to this provision shall be void."

This provision, and one similar in the laws, has been disregarded for many years, and the fault has in a large measure been with the past boards of trustees. Prior to 1893 all the money for the support of the high school, and such part as was needed to sustain the primary and grammar schools over the amount received from the state and county apportionments, was raised by a levy on the city assessment roll. The board of education could call for a levy of thirty-five cents on the \$100 on an itemized estimate, but the trustees could cut down the percentage if they desired. This they did almost every year. For a series of years before 1886 the educational department was allowed but a thirty-cent rate. In that year,

while the general city tax rate was increased to \$2.10 from \$1.90 in 1885, the school tax was cut down to fifteen cents, and at the end of the year the fund was short \$8,302. In 1887 the rate was increased to twenty cents, and at the close of that year the deficit was \$8,406.36. In 1886 the schools were allowed twenty-eight cents, in 1889 thirty-two, in 1890 twenty-nine, in 1891 thirty-two, and in 1892 twenty-six. In January, 1892, when I became a member of the board, there was an inherited shortage of over \$4,000. The board of education instituted proceedings against the trustees to compel the levy of a higher rate, sufficient to place the department on a solvent basis, but the courts decided that the trustees had the power to fix the rate, and as a consequence the efforts of the late board of education to present a clean balance sheet to you, gentlemen, who succeeded them, failed, though the indebtedness was considerably reduced. With all the funds in bulk in the city treasury there was a temptation to draw against the fund generally, and not regard the city school money proper as distinguished from the state and county revenues. With the moneys kept separate, as they now are, that will be impossible, and the board will be compelled to make estimates that will provide sufficient money in each fund. This will bring about a more satisfactory state of things.

#### CENSUS ENUMERATION.

Before the taking of the last census I presented a report that showed that there had been a steady decrease in the number of census children reported, and the board particularly instructed the census marshals to be more painstaking in their work. The

returns showed a gratifying increase, and the canvas was so thoroughly made that very few escaped enumeration. The same admonition should be given to the marshals who will take the next census. Within the past year there has been a phenomenal increase of our juvenile population. This was demonstrated by the large increase of pupilage at the beginning of the present school year. Teachers inform me that a considerable number of their pupils are new residents of the city. From the clerks who conducted the registration of voters I learned that a great many were registered on transfers, and real estate agents report that few houses are to let. This indicates that our next census will show a further increase if it will be carefully taken.

#### ELECTION AND PROMOTION OF TEACHERS.

The question of the election and promotion of teachers is one that has occupied much attention of school boards. It is very common to charge that the influence of friends of applicants is given undue weight, and that qualification does not receive the recognition it deserves. Perhaps that criticism could have been applied with justice in this city, but from the elections that have been had in this board, there has been demonstration that qualification had been the controlling factor in the selections. There is a disposition among the members to be even more rigid in their requirement in this regard, that they will feel that each teacher elected will be a positive element of strength to the department, and in that direction we cannot go too far. I have found that the persons who have asked for a delegation of my judgment in favor of particular applicants, for reasons

of friendship, have been few in number, and, in most instances, they would be incompetent to form a proper judgment were they in a position to exercise the authority, even if they had in their minds the relative claims of the very many applicants we have to consider. While considerations of sympathy are strong, regard for the interest of one person in being selected as a teacher cannot outweigh the greater claim of justice to thirty or forty pupils who will be under her control. Applicants who rely only on a demonstration of their qualification naturally receive consideration, and they unquestionably deserve it over those who depend for their preferment on sending persons to the directors to solicit their votes "because she is my friend." Our rule that in promotions, qualification being equal, length of service will control is, perhaps, nearly right, so far as it has been made to apply to the lower grades. Such promotions as have been made under it have fallen to meritorious teachers, and to a few it has been the means of rendering tardy justice.

#### POST-GRAMMAR GRADE RECOMMENDED.

In a former report I recommended that a post-grammar grade be established in the Perry seminary building, with a course of one year, and designed to afford to the very many pupils who leave the schools at the grammar graduation, an opportunity to receive practical business training. A large percentage of the pupils, boys particularly, never go beyond the grammar school, either from the inability of their parents to keep them longer in school, or from the inclination of the ambitious youth to do something for himself. The lack of further education is sadly

felt a few years later, when it is too late to supply the deficiency. The suggested course, with appropriate studies, and teachers of practical common sense, who will fully appreciate the design for which the school will be established, will attract a sufficient number of pupils to make it a prominent and valuable feature of the department. Without disparity of the high school, I feel that its course of study hardly meets the wants of a large number of our youth. It is not in line generally with the education they will want in practical life. To meet the requirements for the admission of its graduates into the State University, its course of study must run in that direction, and while it fully accomplishes that purpose, with no other advanced school, justice is not done to a great many who deserve a higher education at our hands than that which they receive in the primary and grammar schools.

#### EDUCATION IN THE SACRAMENTO SCHOOLS.

The schools of Sacramento have always ranked high, and their output is now represented in every walk of life among us, and to some extent, abroad in the State. While within the memory of men yet living, the site of the city was a wheat field, and while some among us have witnessed the transition from a town of tents to a substantial capital city, the population has almost entirely changed. The pioneer founders have long since given over the political and business control into the hands of their sons, and the third generation is almost at the threshold of active life. That the men and women of to-day are successfully conducting our public and private affairs is in large measure due to the education they received

in our public schools. A review of the history of the public school system of the city shows that it has been confined closely to the practical, and it has advantaged over that of some of our sister cities that we have not overburdened the pupils with useless studies, or experimented on educational novelties that have been temporarily popular. However, there is really more taught in the public schools of our cities in this day than is necessary, and a little judicious pruning of ornamental studies could be done with advantage. Some people have the idea that the public schools should teach about every specialty, and forget that the obligation of government is only to afford pupils a substantial general education, and to benefit the greatest number. Paternal government, so far as concerns the common schools, goes no further than to educate a youth to a point from which he must depend on his own exertions, or on the bounty and assistance of his friends. And it is well that this is so, else the American youth would lose that independence that characterizes our government and its people.

#### GIVE THE AMERICAN BOY A CHANCE.

With our boys educated to the extent possible in the public schools, the next step with them is to get employment, and the embarrassment in that regard has increased year by year in this State. The doors of the workshops are now about closed to the American youth, and they have no fair opportunity to compete in the lines of skilled labor with foreign-born workmen. That so many young men, intelligent, but without trades, are convicted in our courts for crimes, is a demonstration that there is something

radically wrong in our social fabric. In many cases the fault is more with society than with the wrongdoers. An education that is not followed with acquired skill in some occupation is little better than no education. That professions and trades cannot be successfully taught in the public schools needs no argument, and the question is presented: How can society best supply that which is lacking? There is but one solution: That the employing element will draw their employees as they will be needed for beginners from the public schools, and thus give preference to American boys. In this city annually scores of ambitious and capable boys are graduated from the grammar and high schools, equipped with such education as their means and our department will admit, and, in simple justice to our own people, preference should be given them by employers. I can conceive of no more substantial reward of merit than if the employing element of this city would authorize this board to say to the pupils of the high school or those of the grammar schools: "We will guarantee you situations when you shall have reached a required standard." As against such a proposition, all that is said about the public schools being the bulwarks of the nation and the nurseries of coming American sovereigns has but little meaning, except generally. With such a guarantee there would be a stimulation that would make the schools what they were designed to be: the means of shaping the life course of the citizens of the future, and the creating of loyal elements of strength to our nation. If such a proposition will be made by our citizens who represent the leading interests of the



WASHINGTON PRIMARY.





city, I am confident the board will stand ready to give it a hearty seconding.

#### STATE TEXT BOOKS.

This board stands committed to sustain the system of the publication of text-books by the state. In that regard it unquestionably represents the will of the people. I have but one suggestion to make on the subject of text-books, and that is that, at the closing of the school year, the superintendent be authorized to receive from promoted or graduated pupils their old books, if they desire to dispose of them, and fix a price on each kind of books at which they can be exchanged or sold to pupils who will enter the grade in which they will be used. In this way the owner of the books will receive a consideration for them, and the purchaser will get his books at a reduction.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO THE TEACHERS.

It is but just that there should be an expression of appreciation of the services of the teachers in the department. I doubt if any other city in the State has a superior corps of instructors. I have particularly watched the work of the new teachers, to find if the board had made mistake in their selection, and have no comment to make except in commendation. Our teachers have worked earnestly, and happily are without the apprehension that the board will deal with them unjustly. They have the assurance that they will not be disturbed in their positions except for good cause. It is proper this should be so, for there should be no such a thing as uncertainty of tenure of employment in the educational department,

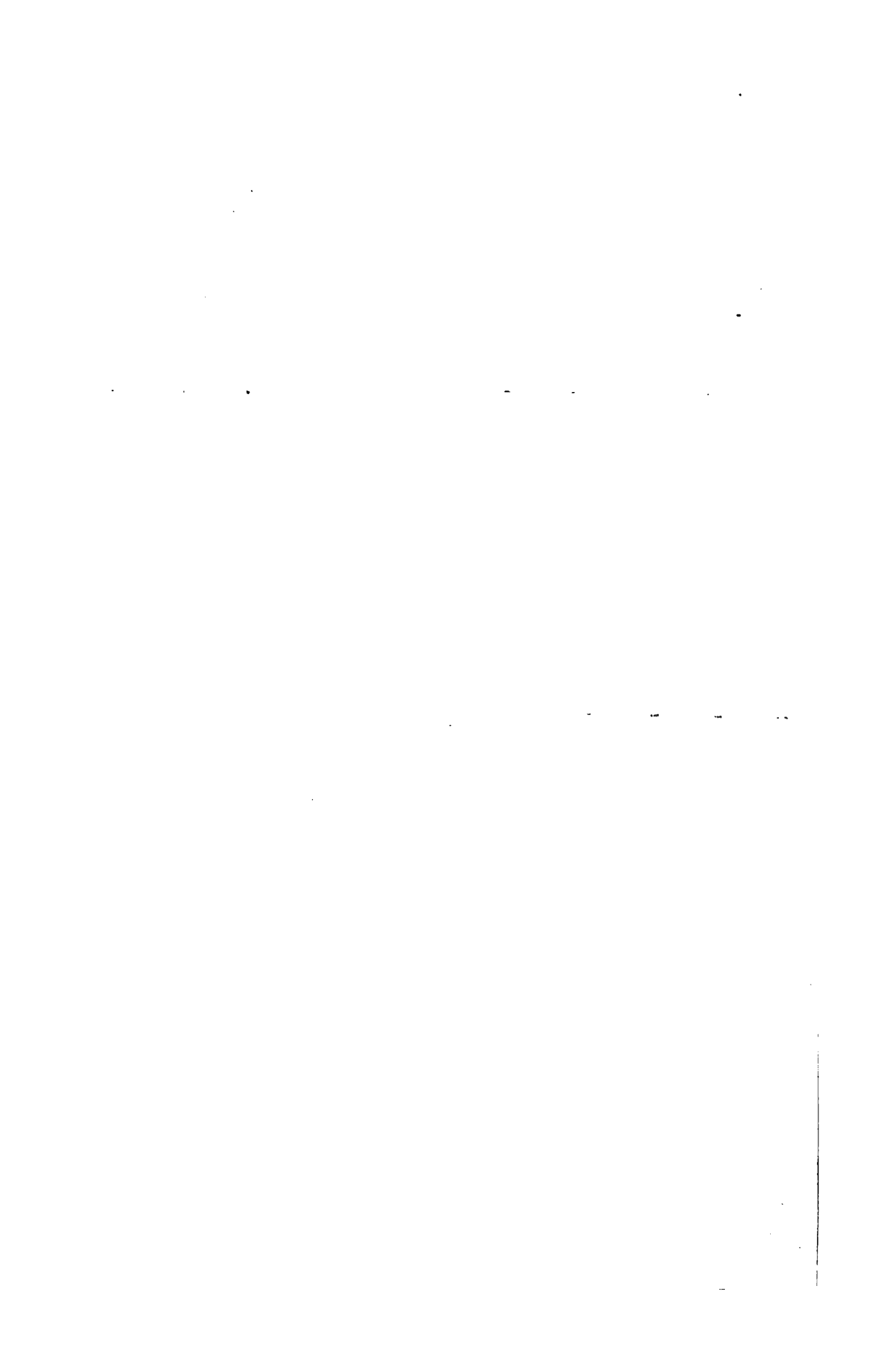
so long as one acceptably performs the duties. In my course in the board, so far as regards the internal working of the schools, I have been largely guided by the suggestions of the teachers, and have found that the safest course to pursue. They are fully conversant with current educational literature, and apply to it reasoning based on practical experience. The success of a school department depends almost entirely on its teachers, for if they are capable and earnest there is little risk that the schools will go wrong.

WINFIELD J. DAVIS, President.

Sacramento, December 26, 1894.







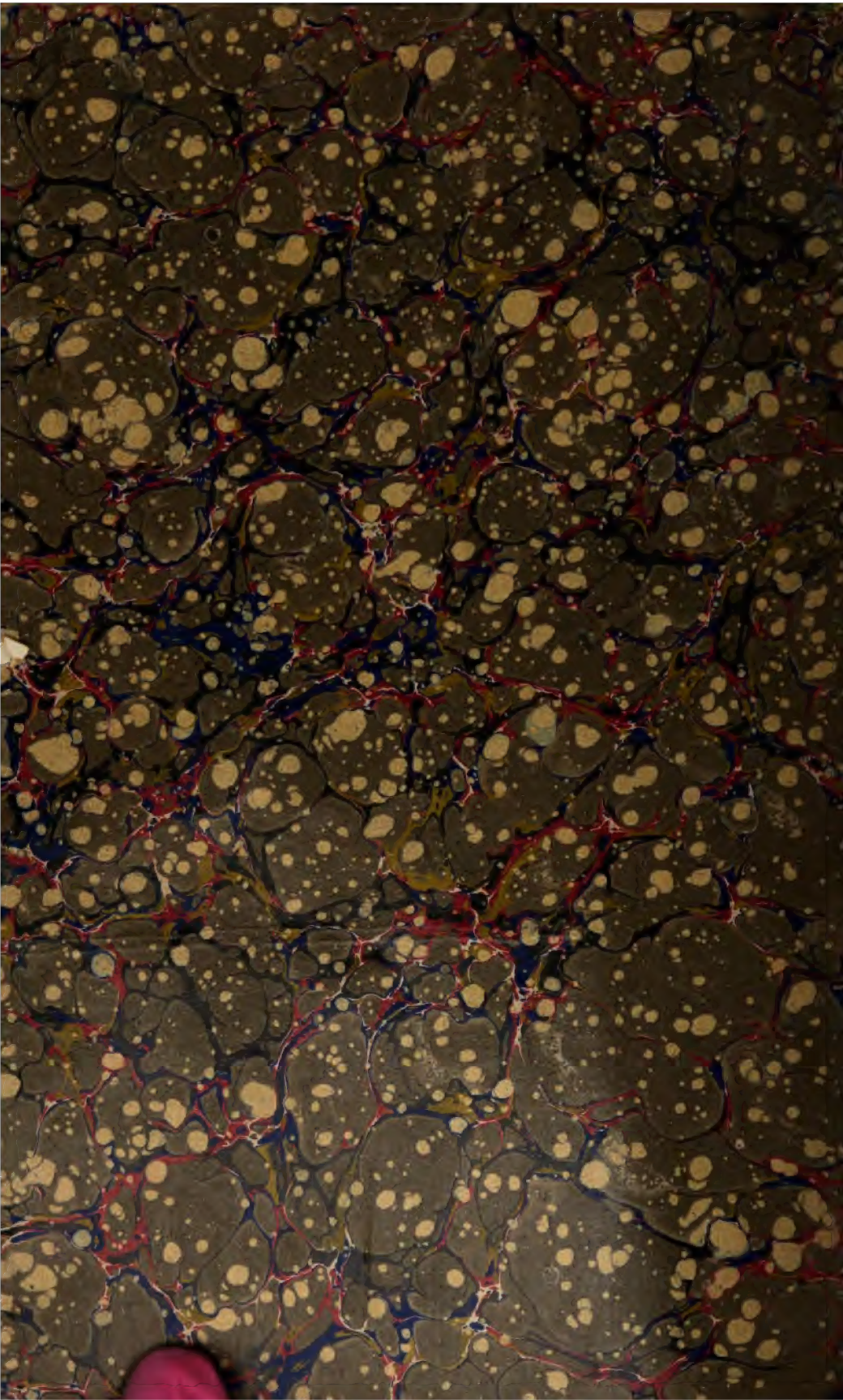














Stanford University Libraries



3 6105 019 726 723

379.741  
C15  
1894



